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Volume 63

Number 7

July 1961

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A Librarian's Calendar

August 25th.—A.A.L. Correspondence Courses: closing date for revision courses (see p. 235).

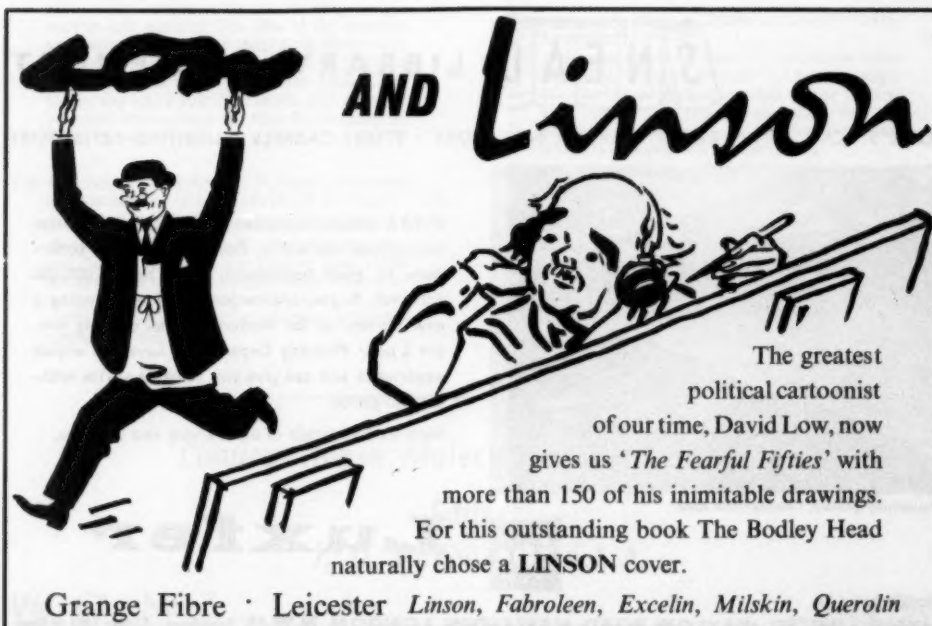
September 4th-8th.—I.F.L.A. Conference, Edinburgh.

September 18th-22nd.—L.A. Annual Conference, Hastings.

September 30th.—A.A.L. Correspondence Courses: closing date for full-length courses (see p. 235).

September 30th.—Brighton School of Librarianship Old Students' Association, 5th Annual Reunion Dinner, Royal Pavilion Hotel, Brighton, 6.45 for 7.15 p.m. (Remittances 14s. 6d. to Miss W. Mitchell, 2 Dannifields, Dane Road, Seaford, Sussex.)

October 18th-20th.—L.A. Committees and Council.



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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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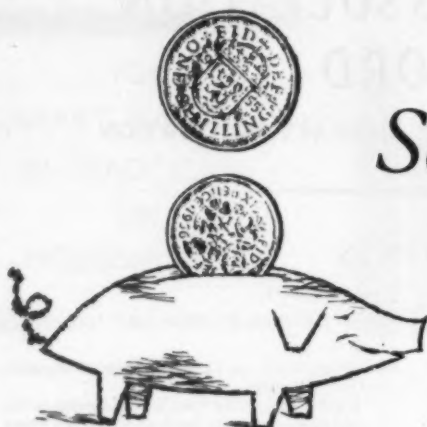
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Editor:

J. D. REYNOLDS, F.L.A.

Vol. 63 No. 7

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Library for Democrats

AT the very centre of debate on the processes of democratic government has always been, and perhaps always will be, the problem of the relationship between Executive and Legislature—what powers do the Executive need in order to rule, and what powers of control over Executive action ought the Legislature to possess. The twentieth century has seen in most Western countries a steady erosion of the powers of Legislatures in favour of an increase in the powers of Executive organs of governments. The Executives have seen that knowledge is power, and they have equipped themselves to obtain it. Serving the Ministers are the administrators and the ranks of experts, and behind both and serving both are the many libraries whose growth has been a notable feature of recent years.

How have Legislatures equipped themselves in this quest for the knowledge that is power? Members of the U.S. Congress have for many years had the help of the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service. Today, the 534 Senators and Representatives can rely on the services of nearly 200 experts on a wide range of subjects, including 20-30 professional librarians, to undertake research for them, to provide reading matter on any subject they are interested in, to give them a reference service of facts and figures, and to brief them, and the Committees of the Congress, with information adequate for the work they have to do. Behind the Legislative Reference Service are the 2,000 staff and 36 million volumes of the Library of Congress itself. The Canadian Houses of Parliament with 367 members are similarly equipped with modern library services, having 300,000 volumes, nearly 60 staff, and spending nearly £50,000 a year on the publications they need. In March of this year the Australian Federal Parliament agreed a new establishment for its Parliamentary Library of 12 staff to serve directly the 184 Representatives and Senators. The new Parliamentary Library will have immediately supporting it the 175 staff and half a million volumes of the National Library in Canberra. The Federal German Parliament at Bonn has a large and modern library service, with 250,000 volumes, to serve its 500 legislators. In these countries, at least, legislators are attempting to provide themselves with the background of knowledge and the skilled services without which they cannot play an effective part in the processes of government.

What can we say of the United Kingdom? Two months ago, the Select Committee on Estimates of the House of Commons reported on its recent investigation into the state of health of the House of Commons Library. Sad to say, nowhere in the Report or in the questions asked of witnesses is there any awareness of the importance to the legislator of a modern library service. There was much questioning of witnesses on the details of house-keeping—on how many books were missing, on whether money could be saved by selling off unwanted items, on whether cheaper bindings could not be obtained. The Committee clearly wanted the library service to be run on the cheap by relying more on other libraries, particularly on those of the Executive Departments.

(It was not explained, however, how Departmental Librarians could properly provide information to help their Ministers in their Parliamentary work and at the same time also provide information—perhaps on the same subject—to a backbencher to reinforce his attack on the policies of that Minister.)

There was little realization of the difficulties which face the backbencher in acquiring the information he wants to help him to a sound appreciation of the views and actions of Government. Indeed, it appears that on one point—the two research assistants appointed as the result of the Select Committee of 1945—the present Committee wishes him to lose even what he has.

Compared with pre-war years, backbenchers today are less likely to have a private income, less likely to have a city office behind them, more likely to be acting as unpaid welfare officers in their constituencies. They have so much the less time to read, to undertake research, and to acquire information on a more complicated world. It does not seem to be a service to democracy to deny themselves most of what a modern library service can offer—the provision of the wide range of literature necessary for legislators; the production of reading lists on important topics; the extraction, summarizing, and evaluation of information, facts, statistics, opinions, on topics of interest; the production of indexes and bibliographies of difficult classes of printed material such as periodicals and newspaper cuttings; the procurement of translations; the provision of a quick reference service of answers to factual questions; the provision of photocopies of relevant items to be taken away; and the whole gamut of skilled time-saving services which the modern library is equipped to provide, which Ministers and Departments now accept as a normal service to Government, and which Industry and Commerce could not now do without.

The Select Committee recommended that the House should debate and decide what sort of library service it required. When the House tackles this very necessary task, it is to be hoped that it will avoid yet another discussion of Gladstonian candle-ends, of whether it is appropriate to buy Bob Brown's *Complete book of cheeses*, of whether 500 backbenchers can economize by sharing the 600 books in the library of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Let us hope that the House will leave technical details of library administration to professional librarians, and concentrate its attention on the broad purposes which its library should serve, settling general policies for this generation, and insisting that the Treasury, the Library Committee, and its librarians carry them out. The services which a modern library could render in briefing and informing Members would be out of all proportion greater than the relatively trifling expenditure involved. Will the House of Commons allow its library to move into the twentieth century as the libraries of its daughter parliaments have long since done? It is not too much to say that the effectiveness of the Legislature as a check on the Executive is bound up in the results of this debate.

RECORD FROM FOLK MEMORY TO THE PROGRAMMED VOICE PICTURE AND PROCESS

Ernest A. Savage, LL.D., F.L.A.
late Edinburgh Public Libraries

"The capacity for foresight in man arises from efficient utilization of the records of the individual's past experience."—Kenneth P. Oakley.

WE make and break. The railway closed the little seaports. Big ships replaced small. Liner and train now retreat before the airplane. Revenging itself for its defeat of a century ago, the road ousts rail. Our heirs will go to work by helibus. In an age of whirlwind technical change, of radio, TV, microphoto, electronic brains and what not, is it surprising that librarians wonder how long the book will last?

Yet man has held fast to every form of record of proved utility. Not one was dropped for another; not one, from record's start, had its course interrupted. Record imposed itself. Animal fashion, man remembered what he had learned. His growing skill embodied his memory in physical shape, in weapon, tool and utensil, which his fellows copied as he did theirs; the existence of one tool provoked a better one. With more deliberate intent he drew on the walls of caves; his picture books the curious wandering librarian of today may see in the Dordogne and at Altamira. He invented pictographs, stylized them into phonograms, ideograms and finally letters. Sculpture, print, engraving, photograph, radio, TV, and the rest are implicit in these beginnings. All art flowered from record, in itself an everlasting urge, not to art, but to utility. Personal comfort, human power, good and evil, developed from man's habit of remembering and noting down.

Man is served by his earliest record, memory, as much now as he was in the beginning. No better account of folk memory at work exists than that in George Sturt's *Wheelwright's shop*—a craft-wise, social-wise book. From choosing standing timber to the completed waggon mind-borne experience, traditional know-how, dictated every process. The very tools were not things apart but age-old extensions of memory and

muscular response. Were the folk-wise of our time suddenly to lose, at a jinn's command, their memorized knowledge, that regularly applied and dearest to ordinary welfare, the kind that flows from parent to child, workman to apprentice, at home, in the field and the factory, nearly all industry would stop; yes, even now, after many centuries of written record and six centuries of print. Look from another angle. Imagine that nothing in the long past had enriched the human spirit, that music, literature, graphic art, had never been. Would not the material of living be much as it is today? Surely. Man must live, be secure from want, before he can soar. The lowly tasks first. Yet art originates in emotion, spiritual belief: artistic figurines, 7,500 years' old, of a "mother-goddess" have been found on a site in south-west Turkey. It originates in daily needs and personal cravings. So folk memory, holding mainly practical knowledge, also held literature, the life of fantasy, magic and prognostication:

Folk say, a wizard to a northern king
At Christmas-tide such wondrous things did show,
That through one window men beheld the spring,
And through another saw the summer glow,
And through a third the fruited vines a-row,
While, still unheard, but in its wonted way,
Piped the drear wind of that December's day,

—in tale-telling, rhymed history, music, singing. Jongleur tumbled, juggled, played quack. Jester was comedian; minstrel was musician and poet. Versified chronicles and stories were in the mind for generations; so they had wider currency than they would have had in manuscript. Literature was alive on the tongue. But writers and printers saved much that went out of fashion in social entertainment. Ballads in the Percy Folio, and others collected by Scott for his *Minstrelsy*, are very ancient. Fervent northern singers forget, or do not know, that "Auld lang syne" is a timeless English song improved by Burns from "an old man's singing". Other of our earliest songs,

carried by our people into America, were taken down from Appalachian peasants by nineteenth-century folklorists. But much is lost; the lays, for example, once common to the Germanic tribes of western Europe and this country.

Records exacter, more enduring, less dependent on oral communication, were physical examples of man's quick-growing industry and restless ingenuity. Artifacts are records less fugitive than memory. They challenge imitation and improvement. Flint axe or today's sewing machine embodies the thinking of its maker and of those who before him shaped older forms. That gleaming dynamo keeping me warm is the culmination of high skills and practice at the drawing board, of a series of ancillary inventions.

Communication by work-example may be lavishly illustrated. Forty centuries ago, one Meket-r wished to tell the reception committee in the shades that his soul would crave what his body had had. How more clearly could he impart his yearning than by preparing for his tomb figurines of his ox and his ass and all that was his; his slaves, his servants, his scribes—yes, scribes—and cattle, all arranged in toy-like models of his slaughterhouse, granary, weaving room, bakery and boats. He used a language needing no translation, anywhere in this world or the next, for models carry meaning to people who cannot follow talk or writing or drawing.

As literature and music took their rise from folk memory, so plastic and graphic art was implicit in picture record, figurines and other models. And very early. Meket-r's little museum demonstrates artistry of technical assurance adorning familiar objects. Upper Paleolithic cave paintings, the seven thousand-year old portrait skulls of Jericho, the treasures of Tutankhaman's tomb, and much else, display beauty that must have had a lineage of practice going very far back. We see the shapely furniture of about 2800 B.C. in an Egyptian "technical book", inscriptions on wooden tablets and wall paintings in Hesi-r's tomb at Saqqara. Another "technical book", in the form of reliefs on tombs of about 2400 B.C. at the same place, tells us with perfect clarity how fish were netted and cured, how confectionery was made, how grapes were pressed and oil was mixed; we see asses threshing, sheep treading seed into the field, men caring for domestic animals, harvesting corn, making pottery, working gold, building papyrus canoes, and doing joinery; we learn how heavy weights were transported by sled, and how other work and crafts were done in that remote age.

An art gallery director lately said that, while

the private museum had a long history, the public museum was comparatively new. Man has ever lived surrounded by a "museum" of his handicraft. Easter Island statues, Canterbury's glorious central tower, Gloucester's fan-vaulted cloister, enlighten with a vividness impossible to written record, as schoolboys well know after trying to tease out of the Latin a picture of Caesar's bridge over the Rhine or of his "tortoise" at the siege of Marseilles; how much richer are we to have not only Virgil's famous lines on the Laocoön sculpture, but in the Vatican the sculpture itself. When Plato angrily decried material expression of philosophical truths as degrading to abstract thought he was applying a brake to potent education. Publication, whatever its kind, bears ideas both of commonplace utility and creative beauty from man to man, era to era. Any specimen is publication by example. The museum is inherent in objective record. Hence curatorship . . . (curatorship and librarianship are but varieties of the same function). Hence curatorship directing such publication, classing and interpreting specimens to extend knowledge and to give plan and point to the education they offer, their own story that they have to tell. Another fact stands out. The breadth as well as the intensity of specialization long encouraged in museums prove that curators have been quick to learn that progress is hindered by clinging to traditional lore. It is imprudent now to think of the educated mind apart from the educated hand. Scientist, technologist and artist, in some part through exemplary record, have surpassed the humanist in intellectual acumen, in drive to change. Sir Roy Harrod, the economist, believes that man's development and scientific advance are intimately linked.

How long ago writing began we do not know. Probably it originated in trade; a record of credit. But it must quickly have become for many purposes so useful that any interruption of it in religion, law, business, education and literature is unimaginable, even at the time of the phonogram and the ideogram. Yet breaks in the supply of papyrus, we are told, explain "gaps" in classic literature. Ptolemy V (205-185 B.C.) forbade the export of papyrus from Egypt. But when did government ever keep seller and buyer apart? If for want of any material—stone, clay, crocks, bark, hides, parchment, papyrus, wax or paper—writing ceased for a few decades, it would be forgotten as surely as transported slaves forgot their own tongues. In fact, no substitute for papyrus was wanted. In Greece the earliest name for a papyrus roll was the word for "hides". Skins were used before papyrus, at a date as high as

4000 B.C., in Egypt, the home of papyrus. The laws of Rakhmi-rê were on leather (1573-1214 B.C.). In the British Museum is *The Book of the Dead of Nahkt* (B.M. 10473) which is on material "nearer in quality to parchment and vellum than the thick dark coloured leather to which we are accustomed as an occasional writing material" (S. R. K. Glanville, *Jnl. of Egyptian Archaeol.*, v.13:50). This record from Thebes is dated about 1380 B.C. (I thank the Keeper of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum for this reference.) As the Dead Sea Scrolls of late B.C. are hides, it may be assumed that that material was used throughout the busiest area of Mediterranean trade and so was available in Greece for centuries. And where are the "gaps" in Greek literature? (On this point see W. von Christ's *Geschichte der griechischen Literatur*; Stahlin-Schmidt edition.) In all literatures there are flowering times which suggest intervening "gaps"; Greece had glorious flowerings. But much Greek has not come down to us. Relatively little by the great dramatists survives. We have the names of over a hundred plays by Sophocles, but only texts of seven are extant. Bearing in mind the immense losses and the scope of Greek authorship in philosophy, politics, science, literature and history, we see this literature as of closer continuity than our own or any literature in times when writing materials were plentiful. The art of writing was never forgotten, never interrupted; no proved method of recording has been lost.

Tied to Western religion and to the classics, the pioneer archaeologists set out to confirm the Bible, and to find, if possible, Greek and Latin works as yet unknown, or better texts of known authors. They rejoiced when Flinders Petrie found the *Antiope* of Euripides and bits of Plato's *Phaedo*, and sighed because all else in the trove were business papers. In the hunt for particular things little importance may have been attached to objects with which curatorship and librarianship would have reconstructed the past of a wider world. As dogmatism in religion weakened and it became clear that literature existed before Homer, that the splendour of Thebes astonished the Nile long before Rome muddled the Tiber, they grew catholic in their interest and treated any "find" as a jig-saw fragment in the picture-book of an old civilization. Then the way man lived long ago was vital knowledge not only to archaeologist and historian, but to the scientist.

As archaeologists find and arrange their treasures of knowledge, our thoughts turn to the loss of written record. R. W. Chambers, in an absorbing paper on "The Lost Literature of

Medieval England" (*The Library*, 4th ser., 5, 293) believes that much verse of a lighter kind, that most quickly learned by heart, was never put down in writing, and so passed in time even from folk memory. Yet many manuscripts perished too, through wear and tear and war and religious fanaticism. This conclusion is forced upon us by the fact that masterpieces of literature were ever being hacked out of existence. From Virgil's death to the end of the manuscript age, the *Aeneid* was a household book wherever anyone could read it to himself or aloud to others. Yet the earliest text left to us is of the ninth century. Eight centuries of copies gone . . . Manuscripts beautiful in writing and illumination were more likely to survive; most now with us are of this kind. The agents who dispersed our monastic libraries were peculators to a man and they found plenty of rich collectors ready to buy their portable spoils. Other books have come down to us because they were in more fortunate keeping. Two famous collections of old English poems remain because chapters at Exeter and Vercelli were faithful to their trust for centuries. Some few books are ours because they were put by and utterly forgotten, no one caring what became of them.

As lighter verse once alive on the tongue went out of mind, so informative and instructive books, many of them probably only a few quires sewn into skin wrappers, were not likely to be any better preserved than similar books today. Their knowledge fades as new comes. They pass and are forgotten and thus our light is dimmer on the age—and here is no exaggeration—they helped to make. In their day they aided education and popular culture more than the celebrated books, for they were used by greater numbers of people having a cyclopaedic variety of needs. Except on the assumption that people had become accustomed to them in the manuscript age, it is difficult to explain why practical books were quickly so numerous, relatively, soon after the early years of printing. In fact, ample evidence testifies to the existence of didactic books in plenty from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries in Italy, France and England.

Why did printing come so late? The idea of print is in the cuneiform tablet, in wax seals ("print" originally meant an impression in wax) and in stamped leather—all old arts. Probably writing had served too well and too long to be lightly displaced. But we have reason to bless conservatism. When at last the art did come, the early printers were forced to show that their books, besides being quickly multipliable, equal-

led in beauty the best in manuscript. The lovely Roman font and the initials of Jenson's Plutarch (1478) prove how fine an incunable could be. Printing was born perfect.

After printing, more books appeared at fairs than in the manuscript age, private and institutional libraries became more numerous, and the book trade with Europe developed. As far as we know, books were not less well thought of. The first chapter of printing history in this country reached a sort of climax with Maunsell's catalogues of English printed books (1595) and John Bill's London edition (1617) of the Frankfort *Mess-Katalog*, continued for eleven years, with a supplement of books printed in English from 1622 to 1626. Bill, by the way, travelled over most of Europe buying for Bodley, James I and other collectors. A trustworthy account of this excellent bookseller is in the Bibliographical Society's *Dictionary of printers*, but a good article on him would be a treat to read. And the sight of his name has often made me hope that a scholar would bring together, sooner rather than later, all the known facts about the trade in books between these islands and the Continent from Roman times to the end of the seventeenth century. From such a record much light would come.

The idea of libraries is implicit in manuscript record. They certainly go much further back than history tells. But of nearly all before printing it may be said that they were not large as we understand that word and were subject or special, for people who knew their bibliography and so needed little librarianship. (Monastic library catalogues, of which there are many extant, are often cited as evidence of the narrowness of conventual learning; the fact that they were intended to be special is commonly overlooked.) Modern librarianship is traceable in some monastic libraries, at Canterbury and Dover, Bury St. Edmunds and Syon, as Montague Rhodes James has ably proved. But it had its most notable development in this country under t'other James, Thomas, the first librarian of Bodley's. That dedicated man was long overshadowed by the Founder, but the late G. W. Wheeler, for forty years on the staff of the Bodleian, demonstrated that he was a truly great librarian and bibliographer. No work known to me better serves as a model to library historians than Wheeler's *Earliest catalogues of the Bodleian*. A classic in librarianship, its scholarship and lovely printing are a fine tribute to a librarian who had nothing to learn from others in his craft, not even Naudé. Read the preface to his printed catalogue of the Bodleian (1620). There he points out that besides

works in classical and European languages, many in less known tongues—Chinese, Brazilian, Peruvian, Arabic, Aethiopic, and Mexican—were in the library. Of little use at the moment, they could be profitably studied at some future time to the advantage of our developing trade in the world's remoter places. He was in advance of our time! Like most scholars then, he turned up his nose at English. Did not Francis Bacon foretell that works in Latin, being citizens of the world, would live while those in English would not? But the University itself ignored English literature until the twentieth century! Thomas James apart, we had to wait centuries before the very mass of printed books drove the keepers of libraries to recognize that a library is human memory in store, and should be a co-ordinated extension of every student's, everyone's memory; mind beside mind, expounded by classing, cataloguing, indexing and personal guidance. But James knew all that, as Wheeler's writings prove; indeed Wheeler should be compulsory reading for every young librarian.

Why the slow progress to librarianship? Surely because another climax had to be awaited, that to the Age of Inquiry. My imagination, perhaps foolishly, insists on connecting the easier flow of the Continental book trade in Bill's time with the foundation in 1645 of the Philosophical Society, which in 1662 was chartered as the Royal Society, an event marking, not the start, but a celebrated development in the Age of Inquiry—inquiry, that is, unhindered by tradition and scholasticism. From the first the Society took all knowledge as its province. Thereafter, in the British Isles, the American Colonies, and on the Continent, hundreds of societies, mostly for special purposes, were set up. From the studies they encouraged and the researches they undertook, knowledge accumulated, and their task was the lighter because at the same time western ships were thrusting their prows into every sea to explore, develop trade, and bring home new data.

And just when this Age of Inquiry had reached the beginning of its great development in Victorian times, one Louis Daguerre, after some collaboration with Niepce, found out how to make "sun pictures", a process he described in his little book, *Historique et description des procédés du Daguerreotype* (1839). Thus he inaugurated a revolution greater than that of the invention of printing. Photography became one of the most ramifying crafts, a probing means of discovery in science, industry, art, literature, everything from catching a criminal to detecting the racehorse whose nose first passes the winning

post. Between Daguerre and TV many techniques in combination have raised photography to the point where it illustrates and continues every record we have been considering: all of them and some that are new. Our lounges are in turn classrooms, laboratories, kitchens, mannequin runs, playhouses, debating chambers, circuses, bird-watching hideouts, greenhouses, news agencies, weather bureaux. At one and the same moment of time a plane zooms up in San Francisco and on my screen, or a girl rides the surf in Sydney and in my room. A thought nags. Will lightning communication extend man's tiny oases of civilization or spread his savagery the world over?

What ultimate effect this revolution will have, who can tell? In my school class-room hung a cartoon of Christian's perilous journey to the Celestial City. Atop of it glared the eye of God watching all I did, and quite certainly condemning all. A horrible eye! I have hated *Pilgrim's progress* ever since. Now I can laugh. Human brain, hand and, at last, eye have their fullest potentialities so far. The eye everywhere, on everyone. The Great Leader, face life-size, grins on the screen. Millions of eyes peer close, and see all: the uneasy flicker of his brows, the nervous twitch in his cheek, the steady throb of the vein in his temple, the fitting expressions: he may be heard to breathe! The small boy happily munches sweets and dribbles from the corners of his mouth. Radio put power within the reach of those lawless and audacious enough to seize it. The Voice and the Picture raise the ill-educated, even the uneducated, to a

level of comprehension with the educated in all but the special fields of knowledge. They put the masses, every individual viewer, face to face with authority, shoulder to shoulder with it, and yet out of ken. In our day the phrase *vox populi, vox Dei* has rather a quizzical and ironic ring. It may be true that the Eye of the People is the Eye of God . . .

The Process is now programmed as well as the Voice and the Picture. Record perforated on paper ribbon directs a series of machines to manufacture components of other machines. Essentially this ribbon is one with the old textbook which bade the gardener in January to "lay Warm Dung to your Young Choice Trees and Plants; Lop and take off superfluous Branches in the New Moon . . ." But with one difference. The technician understands the record-ribbon. The machines "understand". They "read". They are sending Dungaree to the "pay-off". (Lest the technical boffin plume himself overmuch on such achievements, the biologist reveals that Nature programmes in a minute speck of fertilized animal ovum all the information the next generation will need—a secret record he hopes to decode.) The Fosdic "reads"; it abstracts more than sixty pages of matter a minute. What would Chesterton's Father Brown say about these monsters? Would that he were here to comfort me with his moralizing.

We make and break . . . Those lamp standards that John Betjeman so dislikes . . . They seem just right to hang scientists and inventors on.

A.A.L. Correspondence Courses

REVISION COURSES, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1961

A limited number of *Registration* and *Final* courses will be available to run from September to December. These short period courses are reserved exclusively for those students who have already sat the examination in the subjects required. Overseas students are ineligible.

The closing date for application is 25th August, or the seventh day after notification of the summer results, whichever is the later.

FULL-LENGTH COURSES, NOVEMBER, 1961—NOVEMBER, 1962

Application for F.P.E., *Registration* and *Final* courses beginning November, 1961 must be completed and returned by 30th September. Full particulars of the courses offered are given in the current edition of the *Students' handbook*.

FORMS, FEES AND ENQUIRIES

Requests for application forms must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope and should be sent to the A.A.L. Hon. Education Officer, Mr. J. S. Davey, F.L.A., 49 Halstead Gardens, Winchmore Hill, London,

N.21. The fee for each course, both revision and full length is £3 10s. Students outside Europe taking full length courses are charged 10s. extra for each course.

Wanted

The Borough Librarian, West Ham Central Library, Water Lane, London E.15, would be grateful to receive issues of *Country Life* for May, June and July, 1952.

For Disposal

The Borough Librarian, West Ham Central Library, Water Lane, London, E.15, has for disposal to any library willing to pay carriage:

Art and industry. 1942 to March, 1957.

Gas journal. 1943 to 1955 (slightly broken set).

Graphic. 1869-83, 1887-91, 1894-99 (incomplete), 1900-06. Some in poor condition.

Hansard. Vols. 480-540. October, 1950 to May, 1955.

Rubber journal. 1943 to March, 1957.

The Librarian, the University of Hull, has for disposal the following volumes of *The Times* to any library willing to pay the cost of transport:

1871; 1872 (January-June); 1873-1910 (bindings badly worn); 1911-39 (good condition).

THE LAWYER IN THE LIBRARY: A SHORT ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH LEGAL LITERATURE

Derek J. Way, M.A., F.L.A.

Librarian, Birmingham Law Library

THE Law of England is not something that has emerged readymade, as in some other countries, where revolutionary changes have led to the overthrow of the old law, followed by codification. Our law, like our social system, has been the product of evolution rather than revolution, and results from the growth of centuries. This necessarily makes it more complex, thereby increasing the bibliographical problems of the law librarian, but at the same time also increasing the interest of his work.

"The law does not consist in particular instances, though it is explained by particular instances and rules, but the law consists of principles which govern specific and individual cases, as they happen to arise." So said Lord Mansfield, one of the most famous of English judges, speaking in the eighteenth century (*R. v. Bembridge* (1783), 22 *Howell's State Trials* 155). The terms of this statement still hold good in the vastly different circumstances of the twentieth century. Today, the principles of the English Common Law, to which Lord Mansfield was referring, have been overlaid by a vast accumulation of statute law. But statute law is still not the whole of the law. The principles of the Common Law still apply where they have not been superseded by Statute, and they are being applied by the judges in interpreting the general rules contained in the statutes in specific and individual cases.

Hence, from the point of view of the practising lawyer, legal literature is divided firstly into Statutes and Reports (the latter covering case law), with textbooks following in importance after both of these. In this article, an effort is made to discuss the problems of these three main divisions of legal literature from the point of view of the law librarian of a "practical" law library, that is, one used by working barristers and solicitors, and their clerks. In an academic law library, the needs of the clientèle will vary somewhat, and

more stress will, of course, be laid on the general principles of law than on the method of their application.

Statutes

The first division of legal literature mentioned above consists of Statutes, or Acts of Parliament, and these are what the layman normally thinks of nowadays as the Law *par excellence*. H.M. Stationery Office has taken the responsibility of printing the official series of these, and *The Statutes Revised* last appeared in their entirety (in 32 volumes) in 1950; they were then complete to the last day of 1948. There is also an additional volume of *Church Assembly Measures Revised*. The whole series is supplemented annually by volumes of the *Public General Acts and Measures*, which have been issued since 1831 (at first under the name *Public General Statutes*). This brings the series down to the present day as regards new Acts passed. In addition, a booklet called *Annotations to Acts* is produced annually, and this enables the librarian to keep his volumes up to date by means of directions giving notice of all amendments.

The official series of Statutes is, however, not the only one of which the law librarian should take note. He will find in existence several other series, which his readers may well demand from time to time for different reasons, in place of the official one or in preference to it. An outstanding series is *Halsbury's Statutes of England*, the 2nd edition of which appeared in 1948-51 in 27 volumes. (Like the official series, this is supplemented by annual volumes giving the new Acts of each year as they appear.) The advantage of *Halsbury* over the official series is that it not only gives the text of the Acts, but also annotations of great value, which explain difficult points or relate them to other legislation. A disadvantage is that *Halsbury* does not contain Acts relating to Scotland. (As Scotland has a legal system of her

own, she is very much of a foreign country so far as lawyers are concerned.) Another annotated series of statutes is *Butterworth's Annotated Legislation Service*, produced by the same publishers as *Halsbury's Statutes*, but going into rather more detail. The volumes of this series appear at irregular intervals, each containing a few Acts at a time. Occasionally a whole volume is devoted to an Act of special importance, for instance, the Town and Country Planning Act, 1959, and then a separate reprint of this volume is usually brought out at a later date.

Other series include the *Law Reports Statutes* and the *Law Journal Statutes*, published by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting and by Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell respectively. There is also a series of Statutes produced by the *Current Law Service*, of which more anon. Past volumes in these series, and in the series of Public General Acts, may occasionally need to be consulted for details of Acts which have since been repealed, and which are therefore not available in *The Statutes Revised* or in *Halsbury*. For instance, the Companies Act of 1862, which was the original foundation of our modern company law, was repealed by the Companies (Consolidation) Act of 1908, which itself has since been repealed. It is therefore not to be found in *Halsbury* or *The Statutes Revised*, but it can be dug out from the contemporary volume in the *Public General Statutes* (as they were then called) or in the *Law Journal Statutes*.

If one is historically minded, one may trace the published statutes back still further, through the collected editions in the eighteenth century by Tomlins & Raithby, Ruffhead, and others, and so to the early days of printing. (The first printed edition, of *Nova Statuta*, was issued as early as 1484.) Some of the eighteenth-century editions may still be consulted occasionally, but beyond that period the main interest is bibliographical rather than practical.

So far we have only considered the Public General Acts of Parliament, but there is also a parallel series of Local and Personal Acts. These are Acts of Parliament, the application of which is limited to a certain locality or (in the case of Personal Acts) to certain individuals. An example of the latter class is the Arundel Estate Act, 1957, which disentailed the estate of the Duke of Norfolk. These series are not published in collected form, but H.M. Stationery Office does produce an annual index to them. There is also a classified subject index covering in one volume the whole period from 1801 to 1947.

It should be noted that the mode of citation for

Local and Personal Acts differs slightly from that for Public Acts, and here a word on our unnecessarily complicated method of citing Acts of Parliament officially would be appropriate.

An Act of Parliament, then, may be cited either in the normal common-sense way by its title and calendar year, or alternatively in the official way by its regnal year and chapter number. Thus, the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, is cited officially as 7 & 8 Eliz. 2, Ch. 33. This means that it was the 33rd Act to receive the Royal Assent during the Parliamentary session taking place in the 7th and 8th years of the present Queen. (The Act, although it may have been read in both Houses of Parliament at an earlier stage, does not become an Act until it receives the Royal Assent, which is thus the important date to remember.) It should be noted that the regnal year does not coincide with the calendar year, as it begins always on the date of the Queen's accession, which is the 6th February in the case of the present monarch. As each session of Parliament usually runs from November to November, it will be seen how the session nearly always overlaps from one regnal year into another. The commencement of the Parliamentary session in November also results in the chapter numbers of statutes being lower at the end of a calendar year than at the beginning.

Local and Personal Acts, like Public Acts, are cited officially by the regnal year and chapter number. Their chapter numbers, however, run in a different series from those of the Public Acts, and so the citation is by means of a roman numeral in the case of Local Acts and by an italicized arabic numeral in the case of Personal Acts. For instance, whereas the citation 7 & 8 Eliz. 2, Ch. 33, refers to the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, as already mentioned, the roman numeral citation 7 & 8 Eliz. 2, Ch. xxxiii, refers to the Reading and Berkshire Water Act, 1959, which of course is in the local series.

It is worth while taking some little time to master the system of citing Statutes, as it is an essential part of law librarianship. Most of the collections of Statutes already mentioned, with the noteworthy exception of *Halsbury*, are arranged chronologically, that is, by regnal years and chapter numbers, and the indispensable table of Statutes given at the beginning of each law book worth its salt is also set out in this fashion.

One more complication with regard to Statutes is that, although any Statute becomes such on receiving the Royal Assent, as mentioned above, the actual operation of part or the whole of it may be delayed for months or even years afterwards.

Normally the Act itself specifies which sections will come into operation straight away on its receiving the Royal Assent, and which will be delayed until an "appointed day", to be fixed by Statutory Instrument by the Minister concerned. Thus, the Agriculture Act, 1958, received Royal Assent on the 1st August of that year, but the operation in England and Wales of Sections 3, 4 and 10 of the Act, and of certain paragraphs in the First Schedule to the Act, was delayed until an appointed day, namely, the 26th January, 1959. There was also a different appointed day for the application of certain provisions of the Act to Scotland.

Statutory Instruments, which we have just mentioned, are a subordinate form of legislation, subordinate because Parliament (as the supreme law-making body) delegates the task of framing them to the Ministers of the Crown (in effect, to the Ministries concerned). These, like the Acts of Parliament themselves, cover every field of human activity, and they range from routine measures dealing with Rights of Way and Customs and Excise, to quite important items, such as the Matrimonial Causes Rules, 1957, and the Rent Restrictions Rules, 1957. Like the Statutes, the Statutory Instruments, together with their predecessors the Statutory Rules and Orders (they were known as such up to 1947), have been published officially in a complete edition, which excludes only those Instruments of a purely local character and application. This edition, the *Statutory Rules & Orders and Statutory Instruments Revised to December 31st, 1948*, was published in 1949-52 in 24 volumes, plus an index volume. To supplement the complete edition, further volumes of Statutory Instruments have been issued annually since 1904, usually two a year.

An annual *Numerical Table* is published, which gives all general Statutory Instruments still in operation at the end of each year, listing them in order by year and registered number. The *Guide to Government Orders* acts as an alphabetical subject index, and also indicates the Acts of Parliament under which the particular Statutory Instruments were originally drafted. Another annual publication called *Statutory Instrument Effects* tabulates all amendments made since the last complete edition of *Statutory Instruments Revised*.

The law librarian will find it wise to take one private series of Statutory Instruments, as well as the official series. This is *Halsbury's Statutory Instruments*, which is published by the same firm as *Halsbury's Statutes*. It consists of 24 volumes, including index. The volumes are constantly being

replaced by up-to-date reissues, and in addition there is a loose-leaf supplement, which contains all the latest material. *Halsbury* cannot be regarded as a substitute for the official series, since it prints many of the Instruments only in an abbreviated form. It is, however, an indispensable adjunct to it, because it has in Volume 24 an excellent subject index, reissued annually. It is thus possible to turn up the outline of a particular instrument quickly in *Halsbury*, and then (having obtained the correct citation) to refer to the fuller version in the official volume.

The citation of Statutory Instruments is much more straightforward than that of the Statutes. They are simply referred to by the year and the running number—thus, the County Court (Amendment) Rules, 1959, are cited as Statutory Instrument 1959 : 1251, or more briefly as S.I. 1959 : 1251. (At present, over 2,000 Statutory Instruments are being issued every year, but many of them become obsolete within a few years.)

Reports

After the Statutes and Statutory Instruments, we come to the Reports, which are the second great division of legal literature. The reports are actually the first division from the point of view of quantity, as a glance round the shelves of any law library will show. It is indeed important for the non-lawyer to realize just how much of our law is still to be found in the form of Reports. Statute law, it is true, is continually growing, but for the practical application of Statutes we still have to rely upon case law. The Reports thus fill the same place in a law library as periodical literature fills in a scientific or technical library, and hence it is essential for the law librarian to familiarize himself with their lay-out.

The *Law Reports* in their present form date from 1865. Prior to that, they had been produced for two and a half centuries by various private reporters, of whom one of the first and greatest was Lord Chief Justice Coke in the reign of James I. The quality of these private reporters, however, varied considerably, and many amusing stories are told of their eccentricities. Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst said of one eighteenth-century reporter (Barnardiston) that "he was accustomed to slumber over his notebook, and the wags in the rear took the opportunity of scribbling nonsense in it". (Wallace, J. W., *The Reporters, chronologically arranged*. 3rd edition. Philadelphia, T. & J. W. Johnson, 1855, 261.) Another reporter of the period (Fitzgibbons) was a law student, who published his reports hastily and, it seems, without judicial sanction, in order

to pay for the expenses of his call to the Bar, and who immediately afterwards crossed to Ireland to escape the judges' wrath. (Wallace, *op. cit.*, 264.)

Not all the private reporters were like this, but at the same time the system did not guarantee a uniform standard of competence. In the end, therefore, the legal profession decided to produce an official version of the *Law Reports*, and a council was set up for this purpose, consisting of representatives of the four Inns of Court and The Law Society, together with the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General *ex officio*. The council was subsequently incorporated in 1870 as the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales. The *Law Reports* are not exclusive, and some private series of reports (mostly sponsored by legal publishers such as Butterworths) have continued to this day; but a case cited from the official series of reports always carries more weight in court than one cited from an unofficial series.

The *Law Reports* were at first produced in eleven series, but in the changes consequent on the Judicature Act, 1873, were reduced to six series and then (in 1881) to four. These four series, which are still appearing, are the Appeal Cases, Chancery Division Reports, Queen's Bench Division Reports, and Probate Division Reports; to them have recently been added the Reports of Restrictive Practices Cases, these being reports of cases in the newly constituted Restrictive Practices Court. In addition to this official series of reports, the law librarian will need to refer often to cases in various other series, of which the chief ones appearing today are the *Weekly Law Reports* and the *All England Law Reports*. The *Weekly Law Reports* (which replaced in 1953 an earlier series called *Weekly Notes*) are published by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting, the same as the official series, but contain earlier and less detailed reports of cases. The reports in the *All England* series are also weekly ones, and these too appear more promptly than the official reports. The series is produced by Messrs. Butterworths, and commenced in 1936; it is at present being supplemented by the *All England Law Reports Reprint*, which is to cover in 30 volumes cases still of value from the period 1843 to 1935, together with annotations. The various legal periodicals, of which the chief are the *Solicitors' Journal*, *Law Journal* and *Law Times*, also publish reports of current cases. They are usually very much abbreviated, but they must be borne in mind, as sometimes they may contain the only report of a particular case. There are also several series of reports in specialized fields, for instance, the

Planning and Compensation Reports or the Railway, Canal and Road Traffic Cases, and in addition reports of cases in Scotland and Ireland are occasionally quoted in our courts.

At this stage, one may well ask what guides there are to all this wealth of material? Fortunately, these are not lacking. For older cases, one can consult either *Mew's Digest* or the *English and Empire Digest*; for more recent cases, the best guide is *Current Law*. We shall now examine one of these digests, *Mew's*, to see how it works. The main edition of *Mew* was published in 1924 in 24 volumes, of which 22 contained the main portion of the *Digest* and the last two consisted respectively of the "Index of Cases Judicially Noticed" and the "Table of Cases". Imagine now that we wish to look up a case taken at random, for instance, *North London & General Property Co. Ltd. v. Moy Ltd.* Having ascertained that this case was prior to 1924, we look it up in the index volume to the main series of *Mew*, and see the references x. 859, xi. 1523. These references are to the volume and column number (*Mew* is numbered by columns rather than by pages), and at each of these points we find a digest of the case with references to the full reports of it. In this case references are given to four reports: 1918 2 K.B. 439, 87 L.J. K.B. 986, 119 L.T. 230, and 34 T.L.R. 227. There is a table for deciphering these abbreviations at the beginning of *Mew*, and in actual practice one soon becomes familiar with them. One should note that these references are all to a decision by the Court of Appeal on the case; this reversed a previous decision of a lower court (the King's Bench Division), and so, although references are also given to earlier reports of the case when it passed through this court (1917 2 K.B. 617, 86 L.J. K.B. 1302), they are no longer of much practical interest.

As already mentioned, the last full edition of *Mew's Digest* was in 1924, but the ground between 1925 and 1945 is covered in two ten-yearly cumulations. Since 1945, annual volumes only have been produced, but the index is cumulated every five years.

A parallel series to *Mew* is the *English and Empire Digest*. This series is of especial value, since, as its name indicates, it includes cases from Commonwealth countries as well as from the British Isles. It may thus need to be consulted for these Commonwealth cases, and also for British cases, which for some reason or other have been omitted from *Mew*. Like *Mew*, it is classified by subject, with a consolidated index to cases. The main edition was published in 49 volumes (inclusive of indexes) in 1919-32, and there have been

three cumulative supplements to date since then. In addition, some of the original volumes have been replaced, and it is the intention to revise them all by stages.

The other index to cases reported, which is definitely the best one for the period which it covers, is that provided by the *Current Law* service. Here it would be appropriate to say a few words about *Current Law* in general, since it is now in fact the leading legal reference service, and is of the greatest assistance to the law librarian. *Current Law*, which has been published by Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell since 1947, appears first of all in monthly form, and is then cumulated into annual volumes. There is a consolidation volume covering the years 1947 to 1951, and in addition the 1956 volume is a master volume, containing cumulated index references to items for the years 1952 to 1956.

The publishers claim that *Current Law* contains "all the law from every source", and there seems no reason to dispute this claim—the service has certainly been a boon to many a hard-pressed solicitor. In effect, then, each monthly issue of *Current Law* is a digest of all new developments in the law during that month, whether they appear in the form of Statute Law or of Case Law. The items contained in the digest are numbered consecutively for ease of reference, and are arranged under various subject headings, e.g., Agriculture, Criminal Law, and so on. There is a subject index, which is cumulative in each issue for the whole of the year to date, and there is also a case citator (or index of cases), which is similarly cumulative. Other useful features of *Current Law* include a Calendar of Appointed Days (a table showing when new Statutes and Statutory Instruments become fully operative), a section of Notes on Latest Cases (these being cases, the details of which have arrived too late to be included in the classified section), and full references to quasi-legal material, such as Transport Tribunal decisions, Treasury notices, extra-statutory concessions, and the like. Articles appearing in legal periodicals are also indexed, and the *Year Book* contains a subject list of legal books and articles published during the year.

Besides all the above, *Current Law* also publishes a cumulative case citator, the latest issue of which covers the whole period 1947 to 1960. This enables one to trace at a glance all cases reported during the period. This citator is much more comprehensive in its references than *Mew's Digest*. Many more series of reports are covered, as can be seen by looking at the table of abbreviations, and many cases which are technically "unreported"

are also included. (These are cases which have found their way into none of the recognized series of law reports, but which are nevertheless of some lasting importance.)

Another useful ancillary service to law reporting, which should be mentioned, is the provision of some means of knowing which cases are still "alive" and which have since been overruled. Fortunately, two excellent "noter-up" services exist; one published by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting and the other by the publishers of the *All-England Law Reports*. These "noters-up" appear monthly during term time, and they indicate all references to previous cases from the newly published law reports in the series concerned (that is, the official *Law Reports*, the *Weekly Law Reports*, and the *All-England Law Reports*). The notes appear in the form of gummed slips, and these are stuck in the old reports at the places indicated, and show whether the case in question has been applied, considered, distinguished, or reversed. In this way, readers can see at a glance how far a particular report is still of value.

Despite all this apparatus, it remains unfortunately true that the system of law reporting in this country is still far from perfect. Reports of many cases are duplicated, while other cases of almost equal importance escape being reported altogether. A Committee on Law Reporting met in 1940, but reached no definite conclusions about reforms needed (*Report of the Law Reporting Committee*, H.M.S.O., 1940), although Professor A. L. Goodhart in a minority report made some stringent criticisms of the present system. (See also Goodhart, A. L., "Reporting the Law". *Law Quarterly Review*, Vol. 55 (1939), 29.) More recently, an eminent judge, Lord Somervell of Harrow, has spoken of the possibility that "the precedent system will die from a surfeit of authorities". ((1959) *All-England reports*, 2, 43, *Qualcast (Wolverhampton) v. Haynes*, H. L.) From the point of view of the law librarian, the position is likely to become increasingly unsatisfactory, as he sees more and more feet of shelf-space taken up each year by law reports, and no possibility of the volume occupied being reduced by microfilming.

Textbooks

The remaining division of legal literature consists of textbooks pure and simple, and these are still of considerable importance. They are wanted by students who are preparing for their examinations, by practitioners for research into difficult legal problems, and (if of exceptional authority)

they are liable from time to time to be quoted in Court. As a rule, the practitioners' books and the students' can be kept severely apart from each other, as they overlap in very few cases—a practitioner requires a full statement of the law on a particular subject, while the same in outline form suffices for the student.

Book selection within the specialized field of the Law presents fewer problems than one might expect. In the field of legal practice, as distinct from academic law, three groups of publishers (Messrs. Butterworths, Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell, and the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society) have the field virtually between themselves, and their imprint is always pretty reliable. The main part of book selection, then, is to follow the announcements of these three publishers, and also to follow the reviews in the specialized journals, which enable one to fill in any gaps. These reviews, like general book reviews, normally appear several weeks after the publication of the books concerned, and so it is more convenient from the point of view of the library's clientele to order the books from the publishers' announcements without waiting to see what the reviewers say. However, although the reviews may not be of immediate use as regards the actual purchase of the books, it is always worth while following them in order to obtain other people's opinions after the event on the books one has purchased, and in support of this view one can quote Dr. Savage in a previous issue of this journal (*L. A. RECORD*, May 1955, 178).

Is the *British National Bibliography* of use nowadays in book selection in the legal field? The value of the *B.N.B.* in the general field is so great that the conscientious law librarian cannot dismiss it out of hand; but at the same time some research by the author of this article has shown that it is of very limited assistance. The greater number of the items shown subsequently in the *B.N.B.* had all been bought for the Library anyway; those which had not been bought were of doubtful use. The fear that an inspection of the *B.N.B.* might disclose hidden gaps in one's stock was thus shown to be groundless.

Another factor making for ease of selection in the legal field is the rarity with which completely new works appear. Lawyers are conservative people, and prefer their textbooks to be continued from decade to decade under the old familiar names, rather than to have them replaced by new and untried ones. Thus *Archbold's Criminal Pleadings*, now in its 34th edition, is still known by the name of its original author, although he has not prepared an edition of the work since

1829; and there are many similar cases in legal literature. Only when it is at last impossible for one to pretend that there is any longer any connection between the new edition of a legal work and its original, will the editor have the temerity to place his own name on the title page. This being so, it is comparatively easy to make a list of the few dozen leading textbooks, and to add new ones to the list from the reviews as they appear.

This practice of patching up old books, rather than producing new ones, has, however, its disadvantages, and at worst it can produce an indigestible hotch-potch. As one legal reviewer wrote recently: "When a major classic is rewritten it inevitably ceases to exist. To this reviewer at least it would seem that, when such a work as this cannot be edited in the normal way, the proper course is to leave it on the shelf and for someone to write a new work on the branch of the law." (*Law Times*, 228 (July-Dec., 1959), 37.)

In any event, when vetting a legal textbook, whether old or new, one should always check that it has adequate tables of cases and of statutes, and a good index. Without one or other of these, it can for many practical purposes be useless, however well written.

It would not be of particular interest here to enumerate all the leading legal textbooks, since that would turn the concluding paragraphs of this article into a mere catalogue. One that can be singled out for special mention is the series *Halsbury's Laws of England*, which has become a standard work. This is in its third edition, of which 33 volumes have so far been published. It is essentially an outline but at the same time very few references of importance are omitted, and a noter-up service enables one to insert further references to new cases in the *All-England Law Reports* as they appear. A lawyer's office could function if necessary on *Halsbury* alone, which is something that one could not say of any other legal textbook.

Other books, which deserve special mention, are the various encyclopaedias of legal precedents, chief of which are the *Encyclopaedia of Forms and Precedents* (Butterworths, 3rd edition in 20 volumes, 1945-50) and the *Encyclopaedia of Court Forms** (Butterworths, 1937-50, 16 volumes). These are always in demand, as they contain precedents that can be adapted to every situation, and so save lawyers the need to think out a form afresh every time they use one.

A word is necessary on the methods used by

* A new (2nd) edition of *Encyclopaedia of Court Forms* is at present being undertaken by the publishers, and three volumes have appeared so far.

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legal publishers for tackling the almost impossible task of keeping their books up to date. In general, they refrain honourably from the temptation to issue new editions every other year, and instead produce annual supplements to their works, these, of course, being cumulative. An alternative method, which is gaining in favour, is the issue of the loose leaf work, thus enabling fresh material as it comes in to be inserted at its proper place in the sequence. An example of this is *Simon's Income Tax* (Butterworths, 2nd edition in 5 volumes with service volume, 1952).

Books for students, as for practitioners, are numerous, and again only one or two titles can be selected for mention. An important work is *Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England* (Butterworths, 21st edition in 4 volumes with supplement, 1950). This is prescribed for the Law Society's Intermediate Examination (Law Portion), for those studying to become solicitors, and is used to a lesser extent by Bar students. It covers the whole field in outline, and afterwards more specialized works in different branches of the Law have to be pursued. There are also one or two interesting introductions to the subject that can be recommended to the beginner, such as *A first book of English Law* by O. Hood Phillips (Sweet & Maxwell, 4th edition, 1960) and *Intro-*

duction to English Law by P. S. James (Butterworths, 4th edition, 1959).

An article such as this would be incomplete without a reference to bibliographies of the subject described. In the case of Law, the best general bibliography is *Where to look for your law*, known colloquially as the "Yellow Book", which is published by Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell (13th edition, 1960). This lists the leading books under authors and under subjects; in both sections, the dates of the books concerned are indicated, and also prices in the authors' section. The subject section also has asterisks to indicate the leading textbooks, and a mark to indicate works which are out of print but still of sound authority. Separate sections give lists of the principal reports of Royal Commissions and committees published as Command Papers, a list of current law reports and periodicals (with prices), and a list of past law reports with their period and the abbreviations by which they are cited.

The same publishers have produced a *Guide to Law Reports and Statutes* (3rd edition, 1959). This contains alphabetical and chronological lists of law reports indicating their period, the number of volumes in each set, and which courts they covered. There are also a table of regnal years of English sovereigns, a note on the editions of the Statutes, and a full table of abbreviations used in reference to law reports and textbooks.

A much fuller work is the *Legal Bibliography of the British Commonwealth*, also published by Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell. The second edition is now nearly complete, and six out of a total of seven volumes have so far been published. The *Bibliography* contains two volumes on English law (the dividing line between the two being placed at the year 1800), and the other volumes cover respectively Canada, Ireland, Scotland, Australasia, and the British colonies, protectorates and mandated territories. The entries in general give author and short title, together with dates of all editions of the works concerned, and there are author and subject indexes. Fuller entries are given for early works of historical importance, and an endeavour is made to include every book of reasonable importance in the *Bibliography* (though pamphlets are not included).

Here, this brief survey of legal literature must necessarily draw to a close, but enough has been said to indicate its complexity. It is to be hoped that this article will at least be of interest to the student, and that it will help him to a fuller understanding of the subject. I wish to acknowledge with thanks the advice of W. A. Steiner, LL.M., of the Squire Law Library, Cambridge.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF CLASSICS

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IT is currently fashionable to dilate upon the mechanics of classification schemes, but like coins, classification schemes have two faces and no manner of excellence in the mechanics of a scheme will counterbalance any inadequacies in the matter of the scheme. It is the aim of this paper to underline this truism by suggesting that the treatment of classics in the principal schemes of book classification is inadequate, and to outline one new approach.

A sketch of the scope of the Oxford 'school' of *literae humaniores* may justly provide a starting point for an investigation of the meaning of classics in such a context, because the scheme to be suggested was devised for a library used by students of this 'school'. Only a brief summary is necessary, as the course can be studied at length in the University Examination statutes. As well as the language and literature of Greece and Rome, it involves ancient history and philosophy, particularly Greek, and various optional subjects covering many aspects of classical life and culture (also, there is logic and the wider topic of philosophy in general, but this is outside the present argument). The candidate who wishes to do well interprets this syllabus widely, acquainting himself with as much in the Greek and Roman worlds as he can. For this a well ordered library is of great value.

It would be to invite a charge of parochialism to rely solely on evidence drawn from Oxford. At Cambridge the classical tripos is similar, though perhaps slightly more literary (1). It involves the same knowledge of philology and literature, an ability to translate and compose, and an understanding of ancient history, philosophy and culture. At other universities the same pattern reappears, and while literature may predominate here and there, it is not exclusive (2). In grammar schools, too, pupils are commonly obliged to offer Roman history with Latin language and literature at *advanced* level.

The scope of reference books purporting to deal with classics points towards the same wide

approach (3). Similarly, learned journals such as the *Journal of Roman studies* range widely, and although others may seem to be very specialized, such as *L'Année épigraphique*, or largely devoted to textual criticism, as the *Classical review*, both epigraphy and textual criticism may imply a variety of subject matter.

Dictionary definitions may be unsatisfactory: brevity can mislead. However, the *Oxford English dictionary* defines classics as "of or belonging to the standard authors and literature of Greek and Latin antiquity; also the art and culture of the same age" (4). It does not explain what it means by "standard authors", but they could be literary like Ovid, technical writers as Euclid or Varro, or philosophers such as Aristotle. This is important because of the capricious survival of texts. From the one point of view, any writing in Latin or Greek within the classical period is material for the study of the development and use of the two languages, and yardsticks by which modern composition can be judged. But as well as being the mechanical arrangement of words, writing is also the expression of ideas, and from this point of view it may be 'literary' (that is, pertaining to the imagination, in which form is as important as matter) or it may be work-a-day prose to communicate technical or philosophical or other matter, or it may be a subtle blend of the two. The classical student not only will study texts for their philological interest, but also be expected to understand their subject matter, negligible perhaps in amorous verse but profound in a Platonic dialogue. The students' secondary material must cater for all these needs.

'Classics', then, may have a wider connotation than the Greek and Latin languages and their 'imaginative' literature. The term seems to imply the study of most human activities within a particular area over a particular time—the Graeco-Roman Mediterranean world and its appendages from the emergence of Greek culture to the fall of the Roman Empire in the west. It is with this

connotation that the term will be used throughout the remainder of this paper, and it is a meaning which is offensive to the classifier or librarian labouring under the subject classification burden because it is based on a compound characteristic of time and space, which none of the commonly used schemes offers.

A brief analysis will soon make this clear. Dewey atomized classics, separating language from literature, philosophy from ancient history, and so on (5). The Roman provinces are made chronological sub-divisions of the nearly equivalent modern countries, as Roman Britain at 942.01, which obscures the fact that these provinces were not coterminous with what appear to be their modern successors, and fails to realize that the history of Gaul, for example, is more important to the Roman political scene than to that of modern France. Other aspects of life in the classical world are scattered according to subject matter; horticulture, perhaps, at 635.093 . . . , or medicine at 610.93 . . . , and so on.

The *Universal decimal classification* makes some amends, but in its eagerness to accommodate more favourably Slavonic and Russian languages and literatures, reduces the notational area devoted to classical Latin and Greek. The basic order of the *D.C.* is retained, and cognate classical topics are separated. Useful provision is made, however, for the comparative study of classical philology and literature at 47 and 87 respectively, and for more properly distinguishing the Roman provinces (6). All other topics are scattered as in the *D.C.*

The same is the case with Brown's *Subject classification* and Bliss's *Bibliographic classification*. Brown places philosophy at J300, and ancient philosophy at J301 and between J311 and J329. Literature and language are brought together in class M, but Latin and Greek are not juxtaposed:

M420 classics (7), general

M425-6 Latin language and literature

M457-8 Greek language and literature

Similarly, ancient history in Q does not collocate ancient Greece and ancient Rome, but treats them as time facets of modern Greece and Italy. The Roman provinces are badly treated, some being specifically provided for (again as time facets of modern countries, a practice already mentioned), as Roman Britain at U302 and Gaul at R001-2, but others like Roman Spain have no explicit place and cannot be clearly expressed by using the *categorical* tables.

It is surprising that Bliss did not follow this concept of classics, or make a full alternative

schedule, since the "scientific and educational consensus" played such an important part in the construction of his scheme. He came close to tackling this problem in his *introduction* to the third volume of tables when, discussing the classification of ancient history, he concluded that it was more important that ancient history should be unitary than that the geographical or national basis should be consistently maintained (8). But the classification itself does not offer the classicist an approach greatly different from that of the other classifications. There are alternative locations between LOG and LOK to meet some of the peculiarities of classical studies, but this is unsatisfactory because it offers only a partial solution and brings too much literature into the prolegomena of modern history. Otherwise classical literatures are in the literature class, with their languages, Greek at XE-XFP and XG-XGQ, Latin at XH-XIP and XJ-XJQ. Ancient history is at LI-LVY, exhaustively worked out, the classical philosophers are in class A at AAF-AAV, and other activities in the classical setting are placed 'properly'.

This analysis need not be prolonged by an investigation of the provision which the Library of Congress *Classification* and Ranganathan's *Colon classification* make for classics. The effect is the same separation of literature, history and philosophy, and other topics, already observed.

A librarian faced with this interpretation of classics and obliged to classify his library, has several courses open to him. He can, firstly, apply unmodified one of the commonly used schemes, but this might result in a failure to arrange the library as closely as possible to the pattern in which particular subjects are taught and studied by those who will use the library (9). Secondly, he might accept one of these schemes, but keep his classics collection together by using 'broken order'. As a third choice, he may devise a unique scheme to fit the needs of his own library, as has been done in a few libraries specializing in classics. Lastly, he may modify a chosen scheme.

Now to revert to the more particular: these reflections were prompted by the situation in Mer-ton library, and its solution may be outlined. For one reason and another, broken order and a totally new scheme were rejected, and a modification of the *Bibliographic classification* was adopted. This modification was quite simple: class Z (bibliography) was transferred to the alternative anterior numeral class, and the empty places (Z-ZZ) were allocated to classics, being subdivided as far as was necessary and relevant like the whole classification. Thus ZA became

classical philosophy, ZL-ZO ancient history, ZP ancient religion and mythology, ZW classical languages, and ZX-ZY Greek and Latin literature respectively. The effect is to offer at Z a cross-classification, or a microcosm of the whole classification, keyed to the classical period and area, which is exactly what usage and documentation required. The sequence of main classes from philology in W, through the 'literary' languages in X and English in Y, to classics in Z, seems neither too strained nor unreasonable.

If this connotation of classics is accepted, together with Sayers' dictum that a book should be placed where it will be most useful (10), then perhaps some future classification makers may consider a withdrawal in this sector from traditional subject classification. They might then achieve a real subject classification.

NOTES

- (1) Literary is used here to denote imaginative writing in the more particular sense.
- (2) e.g. London, Edinburgh, Southampton, Nottingham.
- (3) The *Oxford classical dictionary* tends to be literary in the narrow sense, but wider are *Paulys Realencyclopädie* and the *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft* founded by Müller.
- (4) op. cit., s.v. *classic*. The German phrase *classischen Altertumswissenschaft* seems to reach closer to the meaning of our topic than the English word *classics*.
- (5) The recent 16th ed. makes no significant change in this field.
- (6) e.g. Gaul 933.64.
- (7) To use the word in Brown's connotation.
- (8) op. cit. p. 34.
- (9) The importance of this is noted by several university librarians: K. Garside, *J. of Doc.* X (1954), p. 170; and R. O. MacKenna, *ibid.* XI (1955), p. 71.
- (10) *Manual of classification*, 3rd ed. (1955), p. 234.

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THE PRIVATE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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IT is perhaps unkind, but not untrue, to say that most librarians regard the private presses as something which they must learn about for their professional examinations but can then dismiss them as something altogether outside their own sphere. There is some justification for this attitude: it is easy to characterize the books issued by the pre-war presses as lavishly produced and unwieldy editions of the more erotic classics, selling at exorbitant prices. Even professional typographers are not particularly complimentary about them: "They produced some noble volumes, but they did not contribute much to the art of printing. They were surprisingly unadventurous in making experiments with type, illustrations, paper or binding—perhaps because designers of real originality could sell their talents more profitably elsewhere", writes Ruari Maclean (1).

With comments such as this, and S. H. Steinberg's "looked at, perhaps admired, but certainly left unread: the fate of virtually all productions of 'private presses'" (2), the professional librarian's lack of interest is understandable. A further cause is the widespread belief that the species is now extinct—even so well-informed a critic as Gilbert Turner closes his survey (3) of the presses' achievement with the last book from Gregynog in 1940, saying "we have now reached the logical position that private presses are no more because they are no longer needed, and because, in fact, *fine* printing has been eclipsed by *good* printing". Such is, however, far from the truth: the private press today is a flourishing organism which librarians can ill-afford to ignore.

The contemporary presses are admittedly very different from their predecessors of the 'twenties and 'thirties, and are very much more humble in their aims and methods than the first and second generations of the species which operated before the first and second world wars respectively. Gone are the palmy days of large establishments in which the press-owner would employ full-time

compositors, pressmen and binders: today's presses are all part-time concerns usually run by one man assisted by his family. Instead of folios and quartos on heavy handmade paper, the books issued are usually of a small format, octavo or duodecimo, printed on a good machine-made paper and bound very simply in patterned paper covers. As a rule, the books are very modest in price—seldom more than a pound each—as few, if any, of the press owners regard their activities as money-making concerns, but instead are quite content if the sales cover the cost of the materials and pay for a few pounds of type occasionally.

Of the older presses which survived into the austere post-war years some, like Eric Gill's old concern, the Ditchling Press, and Erica Marx's Hand and Flower Press, have become almost indistinguishable from ordinary commercial printers or publishers (4) while others, like the Golden Cockerell, are shadows of their former selves. Today's *amateur* presses have mostly been established in the last ten years, many of them as a direct result of John Ryder's persuasive manual (5). Their owners are of all trades and professions: some (like Ryder himself) are professional printers or typographers, some are teachers, some in insurance . . . some even librarians. The reasons for which they were all established naturally vary very widely: some, like James Moran's Imp Press, or Ryder's Miniature Press, exist for research purposes and to resolve problems encountered in the course of commercial printing. Ryder's delightful little book on printers' flowers, *A suite of fleurons*, is a direct result of his private experiments in layout. Others are more interested in the publication of texts which their owners think deserve special treatment, and it is these which should be of most interest to the librarian.

Kim Taylor's Art Press (6), for example, as well as a lavishly produced edition of *St Matthew Passion*, with illustrations that were a mixture of copper engraving, deep etching and aquatinting in several colours, has produced editions of

Harold Morland's *The Singing Air*, D. H. Lawrence's essay *Life*, and in 1958 an edition of his cycle of love poems *Look! we have come through*, with an introduction by Frieda Lawrence—incidentally the first complete text of the cycle. At the Signet Press in Greenock, Thomas Rae is producing some of the most useful as well as interesting of today's pressbooks. In 1958 he wrote and printed a study of *Andrew Myllar, Scotland's first printer*, to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the introduction of printing into Scotland; *The Book of the private press*, a checklist of presses operating in the English-speaking world which he had compiled in conjunction with Geoffrey Handley-Taylor, was issued the same year. The Private Libraries Association's annual bibliography *Private press books* (7), is also printed at the Signet Press as Rae is its European editor.

Not all the books he issues are written by himself, of course: in the autumn of 1959 he issued William Kean Seymour's *The first childermas*, one of the most effective of modern nativity plays; and is at present working on an edition of *The history of Makbeth* from Holinshed's Chronicle which is to be illustrated with reproductions of fifteenth-century woodcuts—a method of illustration which he has applied with considerable success in the past.

Of a rather different type is The Gogmagog Press in South Woodford which Morris Cox runs in order to produce editions of his own poetry. The first two volumes, *The slumbering virgin* (a jazzed-up *Sleeping beauty*) and *Nine poems from nature*, were both illustrated with very accomplished linocuts by the author. The linocut has also been used with great success by Ben Sands at his Shoestring Press in Islington, notably in a short story, *My path*, by Charles Evans, and in an edition of *The walrus and the carpenter*, which aroused considerable interest in the printing industry because of the way in which the colours were graduated on each cut—a method impossible except in hand printing and difficult enough even then.

The Vine Press of Hemingford Grey, Huntingdon, represents the last type of press operating today, and with its aim of "giving scope to author and illustrator in a field no longer economic by commercial standards" is much closer to the ideals of the earlier generations of private presses. Since its establishment in 1956 three books, all magnificently printed and illustrated, have been issued for sale: *The cave* by Marjorie Sisson, a remarkable piece of science fiction, Constantine

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Fitzgibbon's haunting *nouvelle*, *Watcher in Florence*, and Sir Herbert Read's *The Parliament of Women*.

In the past when, in Ruari MacLean's words, "the only thing they had in common was the desire to print and publish an edition of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese*", the private presses did not need to be considered by the public librarian. Some libraries, such as Swarthmore College or the Chapin Library, Williams College in the United States have always collected representative pressbooks, but such initiative is rare in this country, although there are some very considerable collections as Manchester's catalogue shows (8). Because so few of the little presses' books have been listed in the usual trade bibliographies, librarians have had some excuse for not being aware of their existence, but publication of *Private press books*, although its coverage is still not complete, removes this difficulty as far as the English-speaking world's presses are concerned. Some of today's press books, as I have indicated, have a good reason for existing in their own right and deserve to be added to the stock of many libraries; others are less important but should still automatically be acquired for the appropriate local collections. Most owners would give their books, but the initial effort must come from us . . .

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SAXONDALE: A MENTAL HOSPITAL LIBRARY

Mrs. Lorna Aldrich (*née* Stagg)

Former librarian, Saxondale Hospital

Introduction

NOT very long ago this group of buildings on a hill near the village of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, would have been called a "lunatic asylum". Some unenlightened people may still use this term, but to many it is now, more accurately, "a mental hospital" or, since the Mental Health Act, 1959, just "a hospital". But although the general attitude of the public and the authorities towards the mentally ill has changed beyond all recognition in recent years, it is still a mysterious part of life which people approach with caution.

In this day and age an alteration of name is often suspect, but in the case of mental hospitals the change reflects a completely different approach to the problems of mental illness. The emphasis is now on healing and rehabilitation rather than on a negative detention, and at Saxondale Hospital the padded cell and institutional atmosphere have been banished. The wards have been entirely remodelled; colour schemes are adventurous and artistic; there are carpets on the floors and curtains at the windows. Each ward has a television set and some have budgerigars or goldfish as pets.

The staff of the hospital, medical, manual and administrative, number approximately 400, and there are about 1,000 patients receiving treatment. The patients, suffering from almost every type of mental illness, come from all over Nottinghamshire and represent a wide cross-section of the community. Many stay in the hospital for only a short time, but there are a number who will probably never be well enough to return to their homes for any length of time. However, in almost every case modern treatment and new drugs are able to remove any sign of violence and to raise the mental state of the patient to a level which enables them to lead a worthwhile and interesting life within the hospital.

The Library

The growth of the library service in this hospital is a reflection of the growing desire of

the doctors and staff to give the patients something which can occupy their minds and provide a bridge with the outside world.

The first attempts were made in 1947 when a sub-branch of the Nottinghamshire County Library was opened for the use of both patients and staff in the main hospital building. The room available was small and the librarian only visited the hospital twice each week. This service continued until April, 1956, when a new library was opened—the result of inspired planning and close co-operation between the County Library and the hospital authorities.

An old paint shop of approximately 1,400 sq. ft. was made available and with the advice of Mr. B. W. Wray, who was then County Librarian, the hospital craftsmen transformed this unpromising accommodation into a light and spacious library. The Regional Hospital Board provided the necessary finance and labour to carry out the adaptations and to provide the fittings, furniture and equipment. The room is furnished in modern style with oak block floor, light oak woodwork, and matching fabrics for curtains and upholstery. Special equipment includes built-in display units, a special display alcove for flower arrangements, and a lightweight tubular metal sack truck fitted with three shelves at the front and a rear compartment for periodicals.

In addition to the main room there is a small shelved store of approximately 100 sq. ft. which houses stacking chairs and gramophone records. There are also cloakrooms.

Stock

The County Library stocked this new library with over 3,000 new books and has since maintained these in excellent condition. The hospital authorities pay a fixed sum annually to the County Library towards the cost of the provision of the bookstock. Plastic jackets have helped to retain the "new" look of the books, but their particular value in a hospital is to shield the books from the various disasters which can so easily

happen to a book on a hospital bedside table. However, a damaged book is a rarity.

The stock of the library does not differ greatly from that of any other branch library. The librarian is responsible for all the book selection and selects the stock primarily with the varied interests of the patients in mind, and they are by no means satisfied with a diet of light novels. The interests of the staff are also considered. Care is taken, however, with books dealing with psychology and medicine, for obvious reasons, but if a patient does request titles in these fields, they are usually supplied after consultation with the medical staff. The stock is kept "alive" by regular exchanges of books between the hospital and county branch libraries every three months and by new publications which are selected by the hospital librarian and which are delivered weekly.

Humorous books and picture books are in great demand, and the library carries a particularly large stock of the latter type. They are found to be most useful in introducing or re-introducing patients to reading. At first contact a patient often feels unable to read, but can be persuaded to take a picture book. If the book contains a short interesting text, preferably in large type, e.g., the Batsford Heritage series, then a desire to read can be re-born. The patients find the colours of the pictures in the Batsford series particularly refreshing to a disturbed mind. A patient may take books of this kind for several weeks and then return to their normal reading tastes. As an example, one woman patient suffering from deep depression would only take picture books at first, and then demanded "really gory thrillers" to shake herself out of her sadness. These apparently helped, for a few weeks later she resumed what was evidently her normal pattern of reading—she began to borrow a wide variety of novels.

A small junior library is maintained, and it has been found that the books in this section are not only used by the children of the staff who live on the hospital estate, but also by the few more simple-minded patients.

The library also houses a collection of gramophone records. A nucleus of a gramophone library existed in the hospital and these records were brought together and are now administered by the librarian. The records are loaned for use at patients' dances, social events, and gym classes, in addition to being used by the groups which meet in the library. The collection is augmented and replacements bought by the librarian who has a small sum of money provided by the hospital.

The hospital also purchases directly a number

of current periodicals and newspapers which are displayed in the library, and immediately superseded copies of periodicals are obtained from other branches of the County Library. Readers throughout the county are encouraged to bring unwanted magazines to their nearest branch library, and these are then passed on to Saxon-dale. These periodicals have a multitude of uses. They are valuable for handing to patients who ask for reading matter, but who cannot be trusted to look after a book, or who lack the necessary concentration. They have also been given to patients asking for pictures to copy and paint, or who want knitting patterns, or want to make scrap-books. A few periodicals in foreign languages and in braille have proved most useful in supplying the demands of foreign and blind patients receiving short term treatment.

An additional source of reading material, not controlled by the librarian, should be mentioned. Selected books withdrawn from the circulation of the county branch libraries are given to a number of wards and are used by those who are afraid or unable to use the library. The fear of using the library stems from the belief that there is a charge, or from a general unwillingness to admit to the ability to read, and of course there are always a number of patients who cannot be trusted with a library book. These books are left on the bookshelves in the wards so that the patients can have free access to them.

Staff

The staff consists of a professional librarian on APT 1, and two nursing cadets. The cadets are girls of between the ages of 15 and 18 who are receiving pre-nursing training. They are assigned to work in the library for periods of 3 to 6 months and do a great deal of the routine work under the supervision of the librarian.

The Hospital Librarian is appointed by the County Librarian, and is on the establishment of the County Library, though the County Library reclaims the cost of the salary from the Regional Hospital Board. This arrangement, which on the surface appears to mean that the Hospital Librarian has two masters—the County Librarian and the Medical Superintendent, works well in practice.

The librarian is part of the County Library staff. She attends meetings of senior members of the staff and pays frequent visits to headquarters, thereby maintaining contact with the profession. She is able to draw upon the whole resources of the County Library to meet her requests, and can readily obtain the advice and help of the col-

leagues in the library and in the Education Department.

But the librarian is equally part of the hospital staff, and is treated as such. She is responsible to the Medical Superintendent for the operation of the library as part of the hospital, and makes weekly reports to him. It will be seen from the following extracts how these reports may have given, on occasion, a valuable indication of the progress made by certain patients in their steps towards recovery.

"One long-term patient, who first came to the (play reading) group about six weeks ago is doing well and another, who is catatonic, manages to keep his place well. He has needed a lot of individual attention but once everything is explained to him slowly and very fully, he does remember and he is now improving in his reading."

"The blind lady on Ward 3 is still enjoying the weekly readings. Occasionally other patients listen-in and one week a usually(!) manic patient was terribly interested and asked me to read more."

"For some weeks a young patient from Ward 6 has not felt able to cope with reading a library book. She comes down to the music sessions and the other day she started to look at some books on the shelves. She said she would like to try a light one again although she did not feel she could manage much. The last time I went book buying I bought several large print publications and I chose one of these for her to try. The chapters are only four pages so it does not require concentration for too long a time. In nine days she has read three-quarters of it and was so pleased with her achievement. No doubt she will soon tackle longer novels again."

Operation

The library is open every weekday throughout the day, except for the first two hours of the morning when the librarian is going round the wards. Two days a week the library is open until 8.30 p.m. This is necessary to ensure that the night staff have a chance to use the library. At first the library was opened on Saturday mornings but it was so little used due to the fact that there are several other hospital activities on that day that this practice ceased.

Readers are registered in the normal way, and up to three general tickets are allowed. However, because of the difficulties encountered in this type of library, certain special procedures are necessary. For example, tickets not in use are kept by the librarian, and not the reader. This file is checked immediately upon the receipt of the weekly list of discharged patients. Any discrepancy between the number of tickets in the file and the number of tickets issued to the patient, as shown on the registration card, indicates that a book has been left on the ward and steps are taken to recover it. In this way very few books are lost.

It is also essential to keep a strict check on overdue books, as the patients' ability to read and use the library may vary from week to week. A daily list of all overdue books is prepared by the cadets and the librarian makes enquiries in the relevant wards. In this way, not only are books prevented from straying, but patients suffering from periods of deep depression, which renders them incapable of looking after their books, can be reassured that their books have been safely returned.

Wherever possible patients are encouraged to visit the library themselves, or are brought along in groups under supervision. But in addition the librarian visits most wards once a week in the morning. The lightweight truck, which was specially designed to take upstairs (there being no lifts) and along the outside paths between the villas, is used for this purpose. Only about sixty books are displayed, but this is sufficient; for patients who are not well enough to visit the library are only confused by too large a selection. The periodicals, which are also carried, are housed in a special compartment to the rear, and patients who find reading a book impossible rapidly learn to go to the back of the trolley for their reading material.

Special Activities

One of the greatest difficulties in a library of this type is to overcome the initial distrust and fear of the patients and to encourage them to use the library regularly and intelligently. (It is just the opposite with some patients who have been only too pleased to work in the library and will willingly shelve, paint display posters and put plastic jackets on books.) Shortly after the library opened, it was decided to start some sort of group activity. These meetings, known as recreational activities to distinguish them from those organized by the Occupational Therapy Department, are arranged and conducted by the librarian, and provide excellent opportunities for imaginative advertisement of the stock.

The type of activities which are in operation at any one time vary, and continual experiments are carried out. However, present activities fall into the following groups.

Drama. This was the earliest form of activity to be tried in the library, and is still the most popular. In fact it proved so popular that another group has been started and is progressing well. In each group approximately twelve long-term patients, who are selected for this activity, meet each week for an hour to take part in play reading.



Saxondale Hospital Library



Saxondale Hospital Library: a group of longer-term patients attending a gramophone record programme

As they become more adept and learn not to read the stage directions or mumble into their books, the standard of the plays is gradually raised, from one-act, to three-act, and on one occasion a play was produced and staged. A more recent activity of this group was to visit a local theatre, to see a performance of a play they had been reading. The hospital authorities have given permission for these patients to make such visits from time to time, as the patients appreciated it so much.

This group is more like a club than anything else and there is great competition to become one of the selected few who are allowed to participate. There is a very real sense of fun and enjoyment, and one of the few difficulties has been in the selection of plays which are suitable. Comedies and thrillers are the most popular, though care is taken to omit any concerned with "insanity". An odd reference to "madness" is tolerated, and even greeted with laughter, but it is obviously inadvisable to read one with that subject as its main theme. Play reading has helped many patients to gain more confidence and this has been a contributory factor to their improvement in their mental health.

Music. Musical recordings were first used in the early stages of an experimental group discussing musical appreciation. Gradually the idea was developed until there are now two groups meeting weekly on separate days to listen to music.

The first of these consists of fifty to sixty ladies who are long-term patients. They have a marked preference for very tuneful music, with vocal items alternating with piano or instrumental music of a light nature. The musical items are interspersed with readings from books, and stories of the operas and ballets. Coloured pictures from the picture collection are shown and these help keep the patient in touch with life and are extremely popular. These programmes last for about half an hour and an additional quarter of an hour is used to play over the favourite items.

All types of music are used in the programmes produced for the second group which consists of a wide cross-section of short-term patients, including the university graduate, the miner, the housewife and the schoolteacher. Classical music is popular but so is jazz. Books are recommended casually throughout the sessions and occasional readings are given. All kinds of devices are used to introduce the books into the programmes, but the most obvious one is to exploit the wider connotations of a song title, e.g., "Deep river". Programmes are sometimes planned round one particular theme, which provides an opportunity

for book display, and the patients are encouraged to comment and make suggestions for future programmes. Again, an attempt is made to create the atmosphere of a club rather than that of an amorphous group, by discussing plans for future programmes with the patients, and arriving at decisions by a show of hands.

Lectures and discussions. Not every week is devoted to music and the same two groups, which have already been mentioned, quite frequently listen to talks given by the librarian, or by an outside lecturer.

For the first group of ladies the most popular type of talk are those of an illustrative nature, and wherever possible book displays are provided. Some of the talks that have been given to this group best indicate their nature. On one occasion the speaker brought her sixty foreign dolls to illustrate her talk; on another occasion they listened to an account of the change of head dress through the ages and the patients were allowed to try on the "models". There have been several practical demonstrations of flower arrangement.

For the second group, consisting of short-term patients, a different type of talk is used. One of the most outstandingly popular of these was one on local archaeology. Others have included: "Is Britain losing her prestige abroad?"; "Books" by the County Librarian; "Life of an actress" by a local repertory theatre actress; "The West Indies"; and "The origin of surnames". On one occasion a series of talks were given by coloured students, from local colleges, on their respective countries. In conjunction with the Education Department, light study courses have been given; one on music and another on the countries of Europe. It is not practicable to run a series for more than four or six weeks as patients are continually leaving this group to return home. However, at a check, out of a regular audience of sixty, twenty patients attended all four lectures. The patients help to select the topic for a lecture by a show of hands and wherever possible the talk is followed by a discussion and questions.

The present librarian holds an informal discussion group with about a dozen men and women who are short-term patients. These patients have contacts with the outside world and their knowledge of day-to-day events is reasonably up to date. The essential idea of this group is to promote lively and stimulating discussions on various topics and to encourage the patients to mix freely. Many subjects have been discussed, e.g., British Railways, Apartheid and blood-sports, but it has been found that religious and political topics cause too much heated argument

and therefore are avoided where possible. Instead of a discussion, a panel or quiz is held sometimes. These are extremely popular. This group has been a great success and of all the groups is the greatest of therapeutic value in giving the patients confidence in re-equipping them in their return to their normal environs.

Conclusion

Too often patients in a mental hospital have only their illness as a common topic of conversation. The library has proved to be a point of stimulus in their lives and its activities an outlet for their need for intelligent thought and conversation. The success of a library in a mental hospital cannot be measured in terms of issues, though if any statistical evaluation is required, the attainment of a regular audience of sixty or more at the music and discussion groups is sufficient proof of their success. The librarian must essentially be the friend of all patients and the long-term patients will come and show their presents and new clothes. A word of praise and a real interest in each one of them is worth so very much.

In addition to becoming an essential part of the hospital, the library has on occasion proved a valuable link with the outside world. The visit to a Nottingham theatre, as already mentioned, is one example, and it has been found that some patients carry their newly awakened interests into their normal life even to the extent of joining adult classes to recapture the atmosphere of the lecture or discussion group in Saxondale's library.

To achieve all this, much is needed. Attractive congenial surroundings, an absolutely first-class bookstock backed by wide resources, and a sympathetic and trained librarian. Much common-sense is required by the librarian but little knowledge of mental illness or psychology is necessary as the medical and nursing staff are always there to advise, and to listen to them adds to the ease of co-operation which must exist between the staff and the librarian. Nothing can be done without this active co-operation, and the success which Saxondale Hospital Library has so far achieved is a tribute not only to the County Librarians of

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Nottinghamshire, but to Dr. J. S. McGregor, the Medical Superintendent, whose great interest and intense belief in the value of the library is a constant source of inspiration. The committee members of both the County Library Sub-committee and the hospital committees also take a pride in this work; indeed, in Nottinghamshire a new mental hospital is being built at Balderton and although it is not yet completed, a County Library service has already been started there.

We all hope that this account will inspire others to start a similar hospital library service, particularly in view of the fact that several new hospitals are to be built in this country in the next few years and that there are not many really good libraries in action in our hospitals. A library service can help patients so very much and that given by a public library can offer such wide resources.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of members of the Library Association will be held in the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 20th September, 1961.

AGENDA

1. To receive the Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting held in Scarborough on 14th September, 1960. (Published on page 334 of THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, October, 1960.)

2. To receive the report of the Scrutineers on the Election of Council for 1961. (Published on page 397 of THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, December, 1960.)

3. To receive and consider the Annual Report for 1960, including the report of the Honorary Treasurer and of the Honorary Auditors (circulated to all members with THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, May, 1961).

4. Motions by the Council:

1. That the following alterations to the Bye-laws of The Library Association resolved to be made by the Council of the Association be and they are hereby sanctioned and approved:

(a) By deleting the words "Institutional Members" wherever they appear in Bye-laws A1 and A4 and by substituting therefor the words "Affiliated Members" to the intent that Institutional Members shall for all purposes hereafter be known as Affiliated Members.

(b) By deleting the second sentence of Bye-law A4 and by substituting therefor the following:

"They shall be entitled to appoint one or more representatives being members of their Governing Body or other persons nominated by them and approved by the Council of the Association."

(c) By adding at the end of Bye-law A4 the words "and that they may not vote at General Meetings of the Association or in connection with the election of Members of the Council".

(d) By deleting the words "Corresponding Institutional Members" wherever they appear in Bye-law A6 and by substituting therefor the words "Corresponding Affiliated Members".

(e) By deleting the words "Membership Committee" where they appear in the first sentence of Bye-law A9 and by substituting therefor the words "Executive Committee".

(f) By deleting the words "the Honorary Secretary or" from the last sentence of Bye-law A9.

(g) By deleting Bye-law A11 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"A11.—The Council shall finally and absolutely control all matters relating to the Register and examinations."

(h) By deleting the words "the Register and Examinations Executive Committee" wherever they occur in Bye-laws A12, A13, A14 and A17 and by substituting therefor the words "the Council".

(j) On and after 1st January, 1962, the provisions of Bye-law B1 shall cease to have effect and a new Bye-law shall be substituted therefor as follows:

"B1.—(a) The affairs of the Association shall, subject to the provisions of the Charter and Bye-laws, be managed by a Council consisting of the following persons: The President, the Honorary Treasurer, the Immediate Past President, three Vice-Presidents elected in accordance with the provisions of Bye-law B4, nine Councillors whose principal place of business (at the time of election) is within a radius of thirty miles from Charing Cross (hereinafter referred to as 'London Councillors'), fifteen Councillors whose principal place of business (at the time of election) is beyond that radius (hereinafter referred to as 'Country Councillors'), not more than twelve Councillors elected by the members of Branches in accordance with the provisions of Bye-law B4 (hereinafter referred to as 'Branch Councillors'), five Councillors to be appointed annually by the Association of Assistant Librarians, six Councillors elected by Members who are employed in National, University, College and Medical Libraries (hereinafter referred to as 'University Library Councillors') and six Councillors elected by Members who are employed in special libraries (hereinafter referred to as 'Special Library Councillors'). The term 'special libraries' means libraries other than Public, National, University, College and Medical Libraries. London Councillors and Country Councillors are hereinafter together referred to as 'National Councillors'. Only those persons who are eligible to vote at Council elections shall be eligible for election to the Council.

(b) To the Council as constituted in accordance with Bye-law B1 (a) shall be added all Past Presidents serving on the Council on the 31st December, 1953, who are willing to serve except that any such Past President who does not attend Council meetings in two consecutive years shall no longer remain a member of the Council."

(k) By deleting the words "Honorary Secretary" and "Honorary Legal Adviser" from the second sentence of Bye-law B4.

(l) By inserting the word "postal" before the word "ballot" in the first sentence of Bye-law B4.

(m) By adding the following new sentence immediately following the fifth sentence of Bye-law B4:

"University Library Councillors shall be nominated by not less than two qualified voters who are employed in

National, University, College and Medical Libraries, and Special Library Councillors shall be nominated by not less than two qualified voters who are employed in Special Libraries."

(n) By deleting the sixth, seventh, and eighth sentences of Bye-law B4 and by deleting the twelfth sentence of Bye-law B4 and by substituting the following:

"If a candidate is nominated for more than one of the following capacities, namely, National Councillor, Branch Councillor, University Library Councillor or Special Library Councillor he shall inform the Secretary of the category for which he wishes to stand but he may not stand for more than one."

(o) By deleting the words "by the President or" from the last sentence of Bye-law B4.

(p) By deleting Bye-law B5 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"B5.—At the annual Election the Association shall elect a President, one Vice-President, an Honorary Treasurer, three London Councillors, five Country Councillors, two University Library Councillors, two Special Library Councillors and (every third year) not more than twelve Branch Councillors. The result of the election shall be declared in a list of the candidates in which the names shall be arranged in each division of the Council in order of the number of votes received, the candidate with the highest number of votes to be at the head of the list. The President shall serve for two years, one year as President and one year as Immediate Past President. Vice-Presidents, London Councillors, Country Councillors, University Library Councillors, Special Library Councillors and Branch Councillors shall serve for three years and other members of the Council shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) serve for one year. Three London Councillors, five Country Councillors, two University Library Councillors and two Special Library Councillors shall retire in every year. All members of the Council qualified to serve on the Council shall be eligible for re-election. In order to start the rotation of University Library Councillors and Special Library Councillors the two in each category receiving the highest number of votes shall retire in 1964, the two receiving the next highest votes shall retire in 1963 and the two receiving the lowest votes shall retire in 1962."

(q) By deleting Bye-law B6 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"B6.—The Council shall appoint such number of Members of the Association who are not candidates for election as it may decide to act as Scrutineers at the annual Election and the Council shall determine the procedure to be adopted in the counting of the votes."

(r) By deleting the words "Honorary Secretary or" from Bye-law B7.

(s) By adding a new sentence at the end of Bye-law B8 as follows:

"The Council shall appoint and may from time to time remove the Chairman of the Executive Committee."

(t) By deleting Bye-law B10.

(u) By deleting the last sentence of Bye-law B11 and by substituting therefor the following:

"The Chairman of the Council shall take the chair at meetings of the Council and, in the absence of the President, at General Meetings of the Association but in his absence the Meeting shall appoint one of their number being present to take the chair in his place."

(v) By deleting Bye-law B12.

(w) By deleting Bye-law B14 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"HONORARY OFFICERS"

B14.—The Honorary Officers of the Association shall be the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Honorary Treasurer and the Chairman of the Council."

(x) By deleting the word "Section" from Bye-law C2 and by substituting therefor the word "Group".

(y) By deleting Bye-law C3 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"C3.—The Honorary Treasurer shall receive all moneys due to the Association and shall make such payments as the Council directs and shall supervise the account of all receipts, payments, assets and liabilities of which he shall submit a report to the Annual Meeting and a quarterly statement to the Council. The Council shall make such regulations as it sees fit as regards the payment of accounts and the signature of cheques and other financial documents."

(z) By deleting the heading "Honorary Auditors" and Bye-law C4, and by substituting therefor the following:

"AUDITORS"

C4.—The Council shall appoint and may remove an Auditor or Auditors of the Association who shall not be an officer or officers of the Association. No person shall be appointed Auditor of the Association unless he is qualified for appointment as auditor of a company (other than an exempt private company) under the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act 1948 or any statutory modification of re-enactment thereof."

(aa) By deleting Bye-law C5 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"C5.—The Auditor or Auditors of the Association shall have the right of access at all reasonable times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Association and shall be entitled to require from the Council and Officers of the Association such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of Auditor; and he or they shall sign a certificate at the foot of every Balance Sheet of the Association stating whether or not all his or their requirements have been complied with and shall make a report to the Members on the accounts examined and on every Balance Sheet laid before the Association in General Meeting during his or their tenure of office; and in every such report shall state whether in his or their opinion the balance sheet referred to in the report is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Association's affairs as shown by the books of the Association and such report shall be read before the Association in General Meeting."

(bb) By deleting Bye-law C9 and by substituting therefor the following new Bye-law:

"C9.—All funds of the Association not needed immediately for the ordinary purposes of the Association may be invested:

(1) In or upon any investments authorized by Section 1 of the Trustee Act, 1925, as amended from time to time, but without the limitations imposed by the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the said Act, or in or upon any other investments for the time being authorized by law for the investment of trust funds; or

(2) In or upon any of the securities of the government of any country within the Commonwealth, or of the government of any province or state within any such country that has a separate legislature, or of the government of the United States of America; or

(3) In or upon any mortgages or other securities of any municipality, county or district council or local or public authority or board in any country within the Commonwealth, or in any province or state within any such country, or in the United States of America; or

(4) In or upon any mortgages or other securities the capital whereof or a minimum rate of interest or dividend whereon is guaranteed by the government of any country within the Commonwealth, or of any province or state within any such country that has a separate legislature, or by the government of the United States of America; or

(5) In or upon the bonds, debentures, debenture stock or mortgages or the fully paid guaranteed or preference or ordinary stock or shares or ordinary preferred or deferred or other stock or shares of any company incorporated either by Royal Charter or under any general or special Act of the United Kingdom Parliament or any general or special enactment of the legislature of any other country within the Commonwealth or of the United States of America, having an issued and paid up share capital of at least £750,000 or its equivalent at the current rates of exchange, being stocks or shares which are quoted upon a recognized stock exchange in any country within the Commonwealth or the United States of America, and so that in the case of a company having shares of no par value such paid up capital shall be deemed to include the capital sum (other than capital surplus) appearing in the company's accounts in respect of such shares. Provided always that no investment shall be made in any ordinary stocks or shares unless the Company shall have paid dividends thereon at the rate of at least 5 per cent. per annum for at least four years prior to the date of the investment, or, in the case of shares having no par value, the company shall have paid a dividend thereon for at least six years prior to the date of investment, and that the total amount at any time standing invested in investments of the nature described in this sub-paragraph (whether authorized by this sub-paragraph or otherwise) as shown by the books of the Association shall not exceed two-thirds of the total amount at such time standing invested in any of the investments hereby authorized as appearing by such books. Provided always that the Association may accept and (where appropriate) pay for any new shares allotted or offered to the Association in right of shares already held by it or in place thereof whether or not the above limit will thereby be exceeded. For the purpose of valuing the investments authorized by this sub-paragraph and held by the Association the minimum price to be taken for each security shall be the cost price thereof to the Association; or

(6) In the purchase of freehold ground rents or freehold or leasehold land, messuages, tenements and hereditaments within the United Kingdom, provided

that as regards leaseholds, the term thereof shall have at least sixty years to run; or

(7) Upon the security of freehold property, freehold ground rents, land charges or rent charges, by way of first mortgage, up to the limit of two-thirds of the value."

(cc) By deleting the words "Honorary Auditors" from Bye-law C13.

(dd) By deleting the words "Honorary Auditor" from Bye-law C14 wherever they appear.

(ee) By deleting Bye-law C17 (d) and by substituting the following therefor:

"(d) Two members from among the Fellows and Associates of the Association who have been Members thereof for five years at least and who are not Councilors. Such Members shall be elected by an open vote at the Annual Meeting from those nominated by the Members present. On the death, resignation or disqualification of any Member so elected the Council shall have power to fill the vacancy until the next Annual Meeting."

(ff) By deleting Bye-law D2 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"D2.—The Annual Meeting shall receive and consider the general report of the Council, the Honorary Treasurer's Report and the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Association with the Auditors' Report thereon and motions of which notice shall have been given in the summons to the meeting. An abstract of the Minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting containing a transcript of all Resolutions passed at the general, special and business sessions shall be read or submitted at the Annual Meeting."

(gg) By deleting the heading "Annual Conference" and Bye-law D3 and by substituting therefor the following:

"CONFERENCES

D3.—The Council shall have power to convene such Conferences as it may see fit of persons interested in the library movement and to approve papers for reading at any such Conference. The Council shall have power to admit persons who are not Members of the Association to any Conference and to fix the fees payable by Members and non-Members for admission to any such Conference provided that the fee payable by Members shall not be more than one-half the fee required from non-Members."

(hh) By deleting Bye-law D6 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"D6.—On receipt of a requisition from any ten members of the Council or any one hundred Members entitled to vote at General Meetings, the Secretary shall, by a summons stating the purpose of the Meeting convene, within one calendar month thereafter, a Special General Meeting, provided that the purpose for which the Meeting is required be stated in the requisition. No Resolution of a Special General Meeting shall be deemed carried or shall have effect which has not the support of two-thirds of the Members voting on such Resolution unless at least one-fifth of the Members of the Association entitled to vote at the Meeting, have voted thereon."

(jj) By deleting Bye-law D7 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"D7.—(a) Until the 1st January, 1967, only Personal Members of the Association shall be entitled to vote at

Meetings of the Association and on the election of Councillors and Officers. As on and from 1st January, 1967, only Fellows and Associates of the Association and those other persons who are Personal Members on 31st December, 1966, and who remain Personal Members shall be entitled to vote at Meetings of the Association and on the election of Councillors and Officers."

(b) On the demand of any twenty Members present and entitled to vote at a Meeting any motion submitted at that Meeting shall be decided by ballot."

(kk) By deleting the fourth sentence of Bye-law D9 and by substituting therefor a new sentence as follows:

"Voting papers setting forth these propositions shall be issued by the Council within fourteen days after the Meeting to those Members who were entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting and shall be returnable so as to be receivable by the Council within twenty-one days after the Meeting."

(ll) By deleting the heading "E. Branches and Sections" and by substituting therefor the heading "E. Branches and Groups".

(mm) By deleting the heading before Bye-law E8 "Sections" and by substituting therefor the heading "Groups".

(nn) In Bye-laws E8 to E15 inclusive all references to "Section" or "Sections" shall be replaced by references to "Group" or "Groups" (as the case may be).

(oo) By deleting Bye-law E14.

2. THAT the Council be authorized to submit the alterations to the Bye-laws set out in Resolution No. 1 above to the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and that the Council be further authorized to withdraw any such alterations or to make any additional alterations to the Bye-laws as may be required by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council as a condition of allowing the said Alterations.

5. To receive and consider any motions of which notice has been given in accordance with the terms of Bye-law D1.

6. To express the thanks of the Association to the Mayor and Corporation of the County Borough of Hastings, and to all those who have facilitated the work of the Conference.

Annual Report for 1960

Members attending the Annual General Meeting who wish to ask questions on the Annual Report under item 3 are invited to submit these to the Secretary in writing some days before the Meeting. This will enable the Chairman concerned to give more adequate replies.

Omission from L.A. Year Book, 1961

SMITH, Mrs. J. M. (née Saynor), Dep. Br. Lib., Eastleigh Br., Hampshire. A 1955

Alteration of Bye-laws

In the notice above convening the Annual General Meeting will be seen set out two resolutions with regard to the alteration of the Association's Bye-laws. The first resolution contains the detailed alterations which it is proposed should be made to the existing Bye-laws. The alterations of substance were fully explained in the March edition and, with one exception, there has been no alteration to the proposals. At present the Association's investment powers are limited to Trustee Securities and although, if the Trustee Investment Bill at present before Parliament is passed, the range of Trustee Securities will be widened, it has nevertheless been thought desirable to adopt a new Bye-law giving wider powers of investment including investment in Equity shares. The text of the new Bye-law is set out in paragraph (bb) of resolution No. 1.

If the alterations are approved at the Annual General Meeting, they will be submitted to the Privy Council for approval and the purpose of resolution No. 2 is to permit the Council to make any further alterations to the Bye-laws as may be required by the Privy Council.

A print of the existing Bye-laws of the Association will be available for inspection at Chaucer House during business hours up to the date of the Meeting.

Interavailability of Readers' Tickets

In the May, 1956, issue of the RECORD were published lists of public libraries providing lending facilities for people staying temporarily in the library area on holiday or on business.

Apparently readers are not always aware of these facilities and do not take their readers' tickets with them.

Librarians in readers' home towns may care to draw attention to this service by posters or other means.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Second, revised edition

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Notes on Out-of-print Books

Several books have been reprinted during the last few months as a result of former negotiation by London and Home Counties Branch. These include the following, with date of previous reference in these *Notes* given in brackets:

Abercrombie, L. *Principles of literary criticism.*

High Hill Books, 12s. 6d. (July 1960).

Ibanez, W. B. *Blood and sand.* Benn, 16s. (May 1961).

Junz, A., ed. *Present trends in American national government.* Hansard Society, 25s. (Oct. 1960).

Lewis, S. *Ann Vickers.* Panther, 5s. (Sept. 1960).

Lewis, S. *Main Street.* Panther, 5s. (Sept. 1960).

Schulberg, B. *What makes Sammy run?*

Bodley Head, 15s. (July 1960).

Verne, J. *The following titles by Arco at 12s. 6d. (September 1960):*

The mystery of Arthur Gordon Pym.

20,000 leagues under the sea.

Journey to the centre of the earth.

Propeller island.

At the north pole.

The wilderness of ice.

A book of professional use which has been O.P. for some time is Esdaile's *National libraries of the world*, revised by F. J. Hill. The Library Association state that Mr. Hill is willing to prepare a new edition but no firm date of publication can yet be given.

Studies in arithmetic, 2 vols., was reported as under consideration in the June 1960 *Notes*. The University of London Press now state that the Scottish Council for Research in Education have agreed that the two volumes should be reprinted and the necessary estimates have been obtained. It is hoped that the new impression will be available within the next twelve months.

One of the best methods I know of bringing a book back into print is to comment in this column that there is no hope of a new edition. As recently as the May 1961 *Notes*, this comment was made about *The wandering Jew*, by Sue. I rue, anew, since Mr. Whitehouse of Combridge promptly wrote to say he had in stock an unabridged one-volume edition published by the Modern Library New York, 1,350 pages, cloth bound, at 25s. Mr. Whitehouse rightly comments, apropos the price, that it could not be published more cheaply here. My information four years ago from Routledge was that the stereotypes were destroyed during the last war's salvage drives. I have bought the American edition and can recommend it.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

CORRESPONDENCE

MEDICAL LITERATURE

MR. P. WADE, F.L.A., *Librarian, The Royal Society of Medicine*, writes:

After several years' painstaking planning, the National Lending Library for Science and Technology will soon, from its permanent headquarters, be equipped to provide a lending service to libraries on a scale and with a facility hitherto untouched in this country. It is good news to have Dr. Urquhart's estimate that the N.L.L., by an increase of 10 per cent of its total intake, can provide lending facilities covering the whole field of medical literature. In the light of his statement there would obviously have to be very compelling reasons of convenience and rapidity of service, as well as powerful economic ones, to justify the establishment of a National Lending Library for Medicine.

Discussion of lending facilities almost automatically produces such a term as National Lending Library for Medicine, and there is a very real danger of forgetting, in such discussion, that a National Library of Medicine and a National Lending Library for Medicine are not synonymous terms.

The second could be one function of the first; but if it is discharged by another agency, the need for a national library of medicine for reference and bibliographical purposes remains.

Such details as have been publicly announced of the projected National Reference Library of Science and Invention suggest that limitation of size of the proposed new library, with a capacity of 500,000 volumes, will in itself be a restricting factor in the breadth of its subject field. By implication, at least, it seems likely that the major interest of the National Reference Library of Science and Invention must make provision for medical literature at best a secondary consideration.

The provision of a public reading room in the National Lending Library for Science and Technology will be of value, but the location of the library, at Boston Spa, will make visits from many places a matter of some difficulty.

Though the emphasis of the Library Association memorandum, in 1958, was on lending facilities to libraries, it obviously envisaged as most desirable a national medical library with wider duties than that of maintaining a lending service.

Here is a situation which provides opportunity

for national advantage to be gained from the resources of the Royal Society of Medicine.

The Society has already expressed its belief that its collections should be more widely available for consultation and reference, and has put forward to the Lord President of the Council suggestions for attaining that end with a measure of support from public funds. From its own resources it already provides some access, for any properly-introduced worker, to books and journals not easily accessible in public collections; and it is a source of distress to the Society that its own resources do not enable that access to be less restricted.

With lending functions effectively covered by the N.L.L., with some provision made there for reading in the library, and with the historical aspect of medicine already magnificently served by the Wellcome Historical Medical Library, there still remains the need for a strong central source for reference purposes in London, and for the provision of bibliographical services based on such a collection in medical fields; in short, for a national medical library in fact, whatever it might be in name. The Royal Society of Medicine Library, expanded on the lines which the Council of the Society has already put forward for consideration, could go far towards the meeting of these other national needs, apart from lending functions, quickly and economically, whilst continuing all its present services to the Fellows of the Society.

Dr. Urquhart emphasizes the overlap between the traditional fields of medicine and science and technology. To that should also be added the overlap between the traditional fields of medicine and of the social sciences, an overlap of which the R.S.M. takes ever-increasing cognizance. He also, quite rightly, points out that the R.S.M. collections are not as rich as those of the National Library of Medicine in Washington; nevertheless he would probably agree that even its present collections have a real national value. The Society believes that with further support, beyond its own resources, those collections could be both enhanced and made more readily available.

Finally, if national lending functions in the field of medical literature were undertaken by the National Lending Library, the Royal Society of Medicine could develop other national functions more economically since it would in the main have to provide for lending only to its own Fellows. It seems perfectly reasonable to hope that it

could greatly contribute to meeting national needs, whilst yet preserving its own traditions and character.

BOOKS IN MY BAGGAGE

MR. L. L. ARDERN, F.L.A., *Librarian, Manchester College of Science and Technology*, writes:

May I thank Mr. Stokes for the pleasure in reading his felicitous review of Lawrence Clark Powell's book and may I tell him and other librarians that we have more than a "small complaint after reading 136 pages". Please allow me to quote from a review (never printed) which I did of the book: "the original (American) edition of this book has 122 more pages containing 2 sections with 11 essays, a reading list of 5 pages and an index. In the English edition the essay which gives the book its title has been omitted, and the blurb on the jacket quotes from a foreword which is not there. One wonders why the publishers put out this emasculated edition and whether the author sanctioned it. At least they could have mentioned the fact somewhere on the jacket so that our cataloguers could have put a warning on their cards."

PERFORMING RIGHTS

MR. ARCHIE MONTGOMERY, *Secretary, The Music Publishers' Association Ltd.*, writes:

Some members of this Association have received lists issued by libraries offering schools and other organizations the loan of choral works and part-songs for rehearsal and performance as part of their service.

I shall be most grateful if you will advise your members that it is illegal for public performances to be given from copyright material without the permission of the Performing Right Society or, in the case of musico-dramatic works, the copyright owner himself, usually the publisher of the work concerned. It will be deeply appreciated if those of your members to whom my first paragraph applies will be so good as to include in any publicity matter concerning sets of music a note to the effect that people who propose to give performances should get into touch either with the Performing Right Society or the publisher, whichever is appropriate.

TUTOR-LIBRARIANS IN TECHNICAL COLLEGES

MR. E. G. BAXTER, M.A., A.L.A., *Librarian, Manchester College of Technology, Coventry*, MR. N. KERROD, M.A., A.L.A., *Librarian, Coventry Technical College*, MR. L. L. ARDERN, F.L.A., *Librarian, Manchester College of Science and*

Technology, MR. A. C. BUBB, B.A., F.L.A., *Librarian, Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford*, and MR. E. H. C. DRIVER, F.L.A., *Librarian, College of Advanced Technology, Birmingham*, write:

There has recently appeared an advertisement of a course for Tutor-Librarians for "training as full-time teachers of general subjects and as Tutor-Librarians in Technical Colleges".

Once there was a time when trained (or untrained) teachers in technical education were given as part of their duties the care of the college library. It is curious to see that the position has been reversed so that the trained librarian is now asked to teach.

The term "technical college" or "college of further education" covers such a wide range of institutions in point of size of enrolment and type of course that it might not, without more detailed knowledge, be strictly true to say that all or most of such institutions require a full-time librarian. On the other hand, the colleges must be relatively few where there is any need to fill up the librarian's time-table with "general subjects" or English, or its fashionable equivalent, "Communication". It is plain also that a number of colleges at present employing tutor-librarians, who are partly engaged in ordinary teaching duties, do in fact need full-time librarians.

Any librarian can profitably spend some of his time giving formal instruction to groups on the use of the library and information services, and all librarians spend much time in the normal course of their duties giving informal instruction to individuals.

We draw attention to this matter because we think it would be unfortunate if the establishment of this course, which serves a useful limited purpose, contributed to any impression, particularly among employers, that the right thing to do in general in "technical colleges" is to appoint a "tutor-librarian" with responsibilities for general subjects.

It is a very short step back to the old situation in which the librarian is a lecturer who "looks after" the library while some underpaid clerk does most of the actual library work.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that the librarian of a college is in charge of a vital part of the teaching equipment of the institution, that this in itself is a specialized professional task for which a qualified librarian is trained, and that in his own right, because of his job as librarian—as has long been recognized in the universities—he should have status and salary equal to that of the purely "teaching" staff.

Obituary

SPRAGUE.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. F. F. Sprague (*née* Scheffauer), formerly Librarian, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.

Honour to Member

OKORIE.—We are pleased to note that in the Queen's Birthday Honours List, Mr. Kalu Okorie, F.L.A., Regional Librarian, The Eastern Nigeria Library Board, received the M.B.E. for public service in librarianship.

Appointments and Retirements

ALLEN.—Mr. J. N. Allen, B.A., F.R.S.A., A.L.A., Central Lending Librarian, Coventry P.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian, Dudley P.L.

DACE.—Mr. J. M. Dace, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Coalport Branch, Walsall P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Sutton Coldfield P.L.

DAVIDSON.—Mr. J. Davidson, A.L.A., Assistant, Glasgow P.L., to take a post in College of Aeronautics Library, Cranfield.

DAVIS.—Mr. H. Davis, F.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Battersea P.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian, Woolwich P.L.

EVANS.—Mr. G. T. Evans, Assistant, Chester P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Liverpool Medical Institution.

FERGUSON.—Mr. J. Ferguson, F.L.A., Librarian, British Council, Iraq, to be Librarian, British Council, Lebanon, Jordan and Persian Gulf.

FERGUSON.—Miss M. Ferguson, A.L.A., Assistant, Falkirk P.L., to be School Librarian, Camelon Junior Secondary School and St. Mungo's R.C. School, Stirling Co.L.

FLETCHER.—Mrs. H. J. Fletcher (*née* Macphee), Assistant, Wilts. Co.L., has resigned.

HARROD.—Mr. L. M. Harrod, F.L.A., Librarian, John Laing, to be Librarian, Westminster College of Commerce.

HAUGH.—Miss L. F. Haugh, A.L.A., Deputy County Librarian, Ayr Co.L., to retire.

HINKS.—Miss D. Hinks, A.L.A., Senior Assistant Librarian, Pinner Branch, Middlesex Co.L., to be Librarian-in-Charge, Reference and Postal Section, Stirling Co.L.

KEMP.—Mrs. S. T. Kemp, G.E.C. Ltd., Stanmore, to be Assistant, Oxford P.L.

NICHOLSON.—Miss N. M. Nicholson, M.A., A.L.A., Temporary Assistant, India Office L., to be Assistant Librarian, The Library, University College, Oxford.

PATTEN.—Mr. M. N. Patten, A.L.A., Librarian, Mid-Warwickshire College of Further Education, to be Librarian and Information Officer, Steel Company of Wales, Tinsplate Division.

SKILLING.—Mr. B. C. Skilling, A.L.A., Central Lending Librarian, Wimbledon P.L., to be Tutor Librarian, S.W. Herts. College of Further Education, Watford.

STONE.—Mr. N. H. F. Stone, A.L.A., Second-in-Charge, The Arthur Simpson Library, Islington P.L.,

to be Librarian-in-Charge of Central Library, Dorchester, Dorset Co.L.

VAN AERNSBERGEN.—Mrs. L. Van Aernsbergen, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant, Pharmaceutical Society, to take a position at the Royal Society of Medicine.

WILLIAMS.—Mr. D. G. Williams, F.L.A., Chief Assistant, Glamorgan Co.L., to be County Librarian.

WILLIAMS.—Miss H. J. Williams, B.A., F.L.A., County Librarian, Glamorgan Co.L., to retire.

Corrections

BESWICK.—Mr. N. W. Beswick, A.L.A., Librarian, The Malayan Teachers' College, Wolverhampton, to be Tutor-Librarian, Wilfrun College of Further Education, Wolverhampton.

TOON.—Mr. J. A. Toon, B.A., A.L.A., Reference Librarian, American Library, to be Assistant Librarian, Research Centre, Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd.

Unesco Assignment

Mr. S. H. Horrocks, F.L.A., Borough Librarian of Reading, will be with the Eastern Region Library Board, Enugu, Nigeria, during July, August and September. He will be carrying out, for Unesco, an assessment of the public library service.

Appointments Vacant

Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in public libraries demanding Registration Qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised in the General or Clerical Divisions of the National Scales or in accordance with the Miscellaneous Salary Scales.

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND New Zealand

DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointment. Candidates should possess academic and professional qualifications, should be experienced in university library administration and be able to assist in the planning of new library buildings. The person appointed will be responsible for one of the major sections of work in the library. The present intention is that this should be Lending and Reference, which includes general supervision of all services in the main reading rooms, and involves liaison with teaching departments concerned. Staff matters, such as work time-tables and the employment of part-time assistants, are included in the responsibility of the Deputy Librarian, who will also be required to assist in teaching students the use of the library. In the absence of the Librarian, the appointee must be able to fill this position.

The salary scale is £1,500 rising to £1,700 by three annual increments. Commencing salary within the scale will be fixed in accordance with qualifications and experience.

Travel and other removal expenses are allowed within specified limits.

Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Applications close, in New Zealand and London, on 18th August, 1961.

Contributions and communications (including advertisements) should be sent to the Editor, Chaucer House Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by the 15th of the month preceding that of publication (Tel. Eus. 5856 ext.9)

**SOUTH AFRICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY,
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Applications are invited for the post of CHIEF LIBRARIAN. Overseas candidates will be required to become bilingual in the two official languages, English and Afrikaans (which includes Dutch) within a reasonable time.

Requirements: University degree, recognized diploma or degree in Librarianship, at least 10 years' senior administrative experience in large public or academic library, knowledge of the literature of South Africa, experience in bibliographical work, foreign languages.

Experience with rare books a recommendation.

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Further particulars, and copies of application form U.E.43, obtainable from the Secretary, S.A. Public Library, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town. Applications must be submitted by 31 July, 1961.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY (University of London), Judd Street, W.C.1. Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN and EDITORIAL ASSISTANT (female, age 30-40 years) which falls vacant in September. Arts graduate preferred. Experience in both categories essential, as is a knowledge of modern European languages and good typing. Commencing salary £800. Applications, giving full details of education and experi-

ence, to be sent with names of two referees to the Secretary at above address.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION requires an ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER (unestablished). The main function is answering enquiries on a wide range of subjects arising from the information work of the Department, with a special responsibility for a collection of maps and illustrations. Candidates should have a keen interest in current affairs. The ability to *locate* and obtain information from other organizations is essential. Starting salary will be fixed according to experience and qualifications, and will be on a scale rising to £1,214 p.a. Write, giving age, full details of experience and qualifications, to Manager (PE.2190), Ministry of Labour, Professional and Executive Register, Atlantic House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.

For Disposal

Kelly's Handbook to the titled, landed and official classes, 1952 (2 copies), 1963 (2 copies).

Kelly's Directory of merchants, manufacturers and shippers, 1940 (Vol. 2 only), 1949, 1951, 1952.

Lewis's Topographical dictionary of Ireland, Vol. 2, H—Z, 1837.

Post Office London directory maps between 1952 and 1960 (6 copies).

Apply: Manager, London Office, Kelly's Directories Ltd., 2 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

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Experience and qualifications in librarianship would be an additional recommendation, and salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications but not less than £1,800 p.a. Applications to:

**The Appointments Officer, Mine Employment Dept.,
Selection Trust Limited, Mason's Avenue, Coleman
Street, London, E.C.2**

Please quote: C.17.B

Positions Sought

Requests have been received from two Jamaican assistants to help them in finding posts. They are:

Miss Winsome Groves, c/o Clarendon Parish Library, May Pen, Jamaica, W.I., who has passed the First Professional Examination.

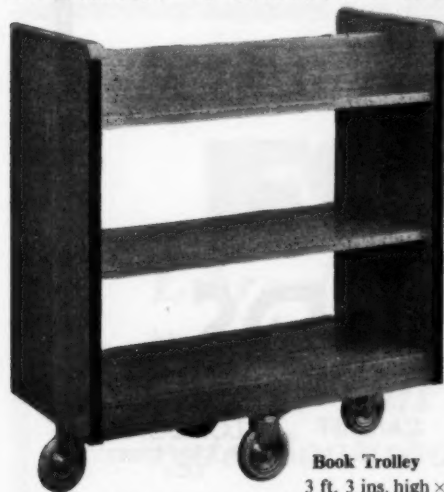
Miss Lilethe G. Pottinger, c/o Schools Library Service, St. James Parish Library, Montego Bay P.O., St. James, Jamaica, W.I., who has passed the First Professional Examination, and Groups B and C of the Registration Examination, and has acted as Librarian-in-charge of a branch library.

Any chief librarian interested is requested to contact the assistant concerned direct.

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